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June 22, 1952
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Lewis Moves for Unity To Win Steel Strike

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THE REAL STORY OF U. S. PLANES OVER THE SOVIET FRONTIER

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Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

French Patriot

The arrest of Jacques Duclos in Paris is a cynical contempt of the French people who know him as a great patriot. An interview with him after he organized the liberation of Paris from the Nazis in 1944.

Hitler Medal for Ike's Sponsor

Thomas J. Watson of the multi-million dollar I.B.M. Corp. is a symbol of the forces behind the Eisenhower campaign. One of the first big money men to back Ike, he was decorated by Hitler.

Negro Woman For Peace

One of the delegates to the Inter-American Peace Congress tells how they met under extreme difficulties, what they are doing for peace in South America.

He Sounded The Warning

John Williamson, who is spending his 49th birthday in prison on a Smith Act frameup, sounded the warning when others would not hear. Yet one year after, unions everywhere are becoming alerted to the dangers about which he warned.

Also Columns And Features

on books, movies and vital topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

Dying, Haywood Patterson, Still a Fighter for Freedom

By WILLIAM ALLAN

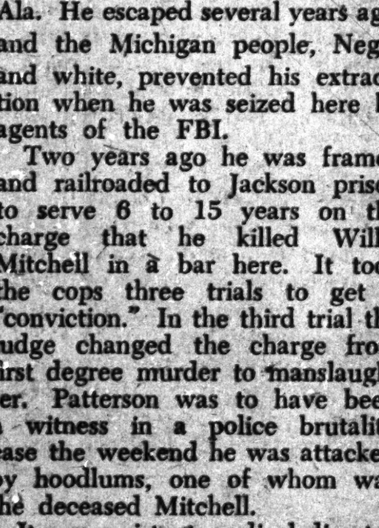
JACKSON STATE PRISON, JACKSON, Mich.—Haywood Patterson is dying of cancer. I learned this when I visited Patterson this weekend in the prison hospital. Hospital authorities give him a week to two weeks to live.

Patterson was one of the nine Negro youths framed at Scottsboro, Ala., back in the early Thirties on the lynchers' cry of "rape." He was 18 years in Kilby Prison, Ala. He escaped several years ago, and the Michigan people, Negro and white, prevented his extradition when he was seized here by agents of the FBI.

Two years ago he was framed and railroaded to Jackson prison to serve 6 to 15 years on the charge that he killed Willie Mitchell in a bar here. It took the cops three trials to get a "conviction." In the third trial the judge changed the charge from first degree murder to manslaughter. Patterson was to have been a witness in a police brutality case the weekend he was attacked by hoodlums, one of whom was the deceased Mitchell.

It was assistant medical director John White who revealed that Patterson was suffering from cancer.

Significantly, as I walked through the prison yard on my way to see Patterson, an immate walked alongside and said, "They can spend millions to kill people, newspaperman, but nothing to save a guy like Pat."



HAYWOOD PATTERSON

Cancer has Patterson a shadow of the once powerful man whom we got to know so well.

While his body is ravished with the murderous pain of cancer, the great fighting heart of Haywood Patterson still beats and tries to make the dying body do its bidding.

And the bidding is, "Freedom."

DEMAND HIS RELEASE

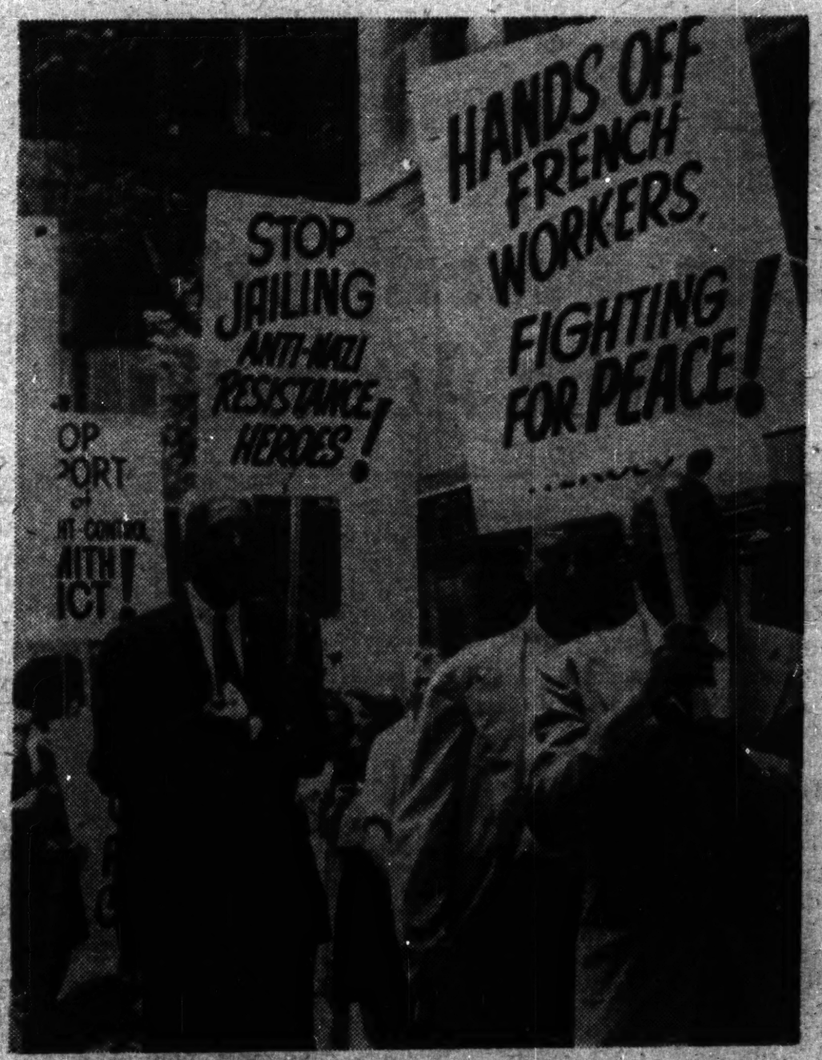
"What a place to die" was his first bitter words to me, and as I recall the barred windows, the barred door and the guard standing listening to our words, I ask that all people demand from warden Frisbie, Jackson Prison, Mich., that he release Patterson to be brought home to his sisters and be with his folks in his last hours.

The 18 years in Kilby prison and the one year in the Wayne County jail have done what the lynchers tried to do back in the Thirties. Their beatings and poisonous food are doing in 1952 what their court and judges wanted to do back in Alabama.

There are long spells of silence when you sit beside a friend who is dying and suffering indescribable pain. The voice of Haywood is almost a whisper as he asks you what is doing in Detroit, how is the paper (Michigan Worker) and he ses where they are still killing in the war.

You tell him all the news, of the war, of the great and growing struggles of his people for liberation, of the peace movement. He likes to hear you talk of struggle, because if ever a man lived with struggle, knew struggle, Haywood Patterson was that man.

Finally you get up to go. The keen penetrating eyes of Haywood Patterson, dulled with pain, level themselves at you and he says, in a voice so low that you bend over, as you clasp his hand, and then you hear the words, "Keep it going man. I'll get out of this place yet."



PICKET FOR DUCLOS' FREEDOM—William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress; Howard Fast, distinguished novelist, and Dr. Alpheus Hunton of the Council on African Affairs, are pictured on the picket line at the French Consulate, Rockefeller Center, New York, demanding that French Communist leader Jacques Duclos be freed.

FRENCH HAIL PICKETS HERE FOR RELEASE OF DUCLOS

PARIS.

THIRTY THOUSAND working people applauded wildly here when Raymond Guyot, member of the French Communist political bureau, hailed the Civil Rights Congress picket-line in New York protesting the arrest of Jacques Duclos.

Guyot was chairman of a rally June 12 in the Paris sports arena.

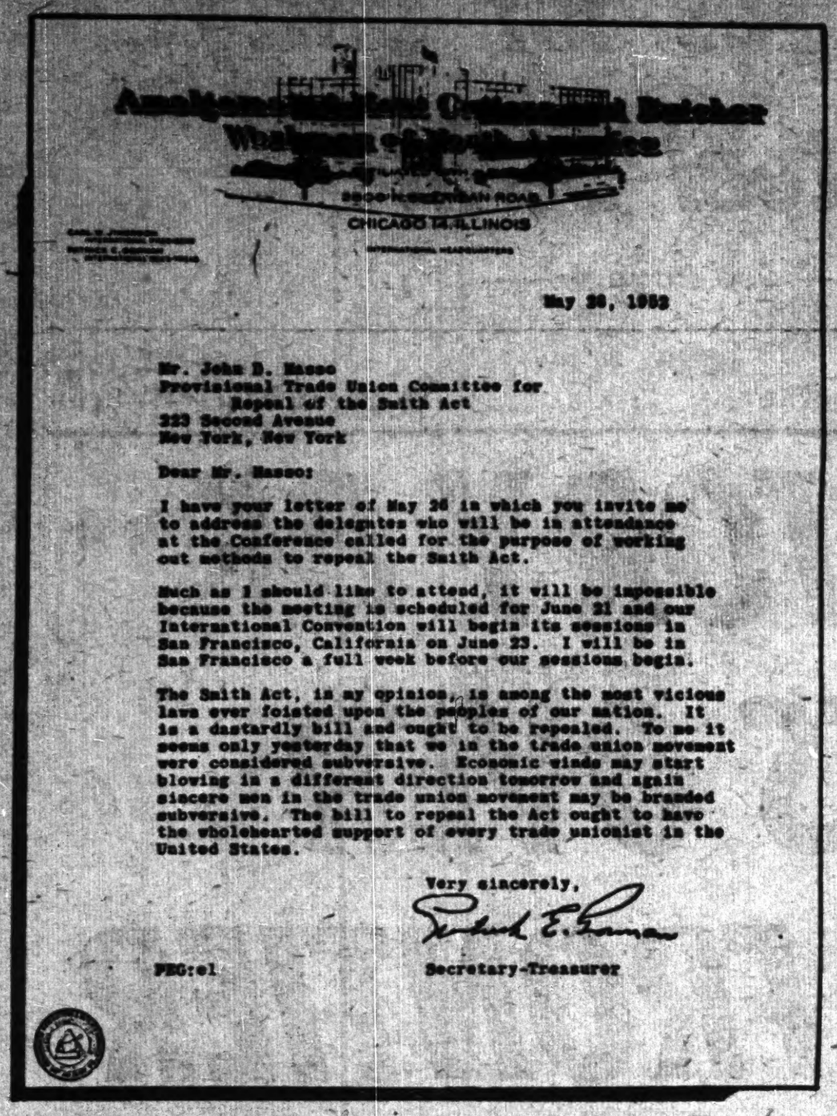
Guyot, who attended the World Youth Congress at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie in 1938, also called upon the crowd to "salute the 650,000 American steel workers now on strike."

And he called for two more "saluts"—one for the "valiant Communist Party of the United States," and another for "the courageous American partisans of peace."

This accent on solidarity with the American working class coincided with the publication in L'Humanite for June 13 of the message to the French Communists by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry.

'. . . . a Useless Damned War'

—Two years of the war in Korea—see Magazine Section



Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America
AFL
CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

May 26, 1952

Mr. John D. Masso
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Masso:

I have your letter of May 26 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,
Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer

PEG:el

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Maryland.

Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wofe of Joseph Jackson, couthern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

(Page 10 Column 1)

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

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IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

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THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

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IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

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SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

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KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

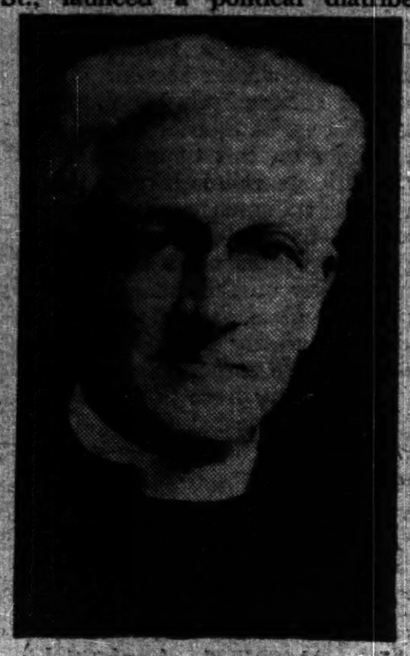
If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

(Page 10 Column 2)

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VARY

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old retired Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by an eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev. White declared that Dr. Henry Templeton Smith, 115 East 61st St., launced a political diatribe



REV. WHITE

when the patient visited him on May 6. Dr. Smith said, according to the letter, that he "cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist."

Rev. White is now almost blind. One eye removed last year and the other retains only 24 percent of its vision and is steadily deterioriating.

"Everything looks as if a heavy fog rolled into the room," Rev. White told me in his book-lined study. The books were still all there, neatly arranged in the bookcases, though reading is now impossible for Rev. White.

The eye condition dates back to February, 1942, when an attack of acute glucoma required an operation which was performed by Dr. H. Meineke of Roselle, N. J. When the left eye grew worse in August, 1950, Rev. White again sought medical advice. His eye failed to respond to treatment, and a half year later it was suggested that the left eye be removed entirely in order to save the right eye. For this purpose, Rev. White went to St. Luke's Hospital, which provides free hospitalization for Episcopal clergymen.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his care until May of this year. On May 6, after the right eye developed serious trouble, Rev. White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington 'who is an investigator,' and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneousness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which redbaiting produces when an apparently respectable suregon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.

26,000 Ore Miners Out in Steel Strike

By O. HILL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Twenty-six thousand iron ore miners of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have joined with the steel workers in the nationwide steel strike. Along the highway stretching from one end of the Mesaba Range to the other, a distance of 50-60 miles, you can see strike placards announcing that an open pit or underground mine is on strike, with the slogan of "No Contract—No Work."

The general reaction of the great majority of the miners is one of optimism that they will win their full demand for the 26 cents package agreement.

A miner in Keewatin pointed out, "It's really peaceful in this town. No smoke, no noise. You look down into the open pit and it looks like a graveyard. Everything is at a standstill. We sure got the company in the screws now, unless we're sold down the river by the big shots in the union. This is really the best time to strike against the mining companies. By God, we should be able to win that 26 cents."

What about picketing the mines? Don't the miners fear that the company will begin to employ scabs?, I asked the miners in Virginia, Minn.

A big Slav open pit miner assured me there was nothing to worry about. "Look, our towns are on the edge of the open pit. We can look at the entrance from our door steps. We'll know if they start sending in scabs, and we'll stop that pretty damn quick."

What do you think Truman is going to do?, I asked another miner in Buhl. "Well," he said, "in my opinion the Truman administration is on the spot. I think he'll have to side with us for the 26 cents. I don't see where he can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, because that would sure as hell put the Democratic Party in a bad light before the steel and iron ore miners if he did. I think, however, that he will make a deal so that the steel and mining companies will get a good price increase. This of course is no good for the people or the nation."

Another miner in Ely on the Vermillon Iron Range was of the opinion that "the steel companies wanted this strike, because there is developing an overproduction in steel, and the steel companies are after a price increase to add to their fabulous profits."

A Croatian minor in Keewatin was of the opinion that this strike should be extended into every industry. "I'm for a general strike. I think John L. Lewis is right. All the workers should unite and then strike and we would win for sure. This strike shows the solidarity among workers. It's different from 1916."

Locals of the miners have been sending in resolutions to Truman and Congress against using the Taft-Hartley Law or of enacting any other repressive legislation against the workers. Many of the miners expressed the opinion that if the Taft-Hartley Law is invoked or other legislative measures are taken to force the steel workers and miners back without granting their demands, they would stay on strike regardless.



STRIKE FREEZES OUT SHIPMENT—The completely effective steel strike has halted delivery of thousands of tons of ore for steel mills in Gary and East Chicago, Ind. The ore is in these huge boats docked in a slip.

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J.

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

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FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director. Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe "has the respect and admiration of everyone."

The Billion-Dollar Club of Sixty U.S. Corporations

By Federated Press

SIXTY COMPANIES rated membership in America's most exclusive club last year. Only requirement for admission is that the company have over $1 billion in assets.

Among them, the 60 members of the Billion Dollar Club had assets in 1951 of $157,781,991,606, more than three times as much as the budget for the entire U. S. last year. Their assets weer over $10 billion higher than in 1950, when their combined wealth was $147,176,173,346.

The select 60 had more than their money in common. Most of them belonged to one of the eight financial interest groupings that dominate the American economy and plan corporate strategy.

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BUSINESS conditions were so good last year that the club took in three new members. They were Westinghouse Electric Corp., Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago and the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. Size of the club has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), when only 32 companies had passed the $1 billion mark.

A breakdown of the club membership showed it included 22 banks, 13 insurance companies, 13 industrial firms, six railroads, four public utilities, one mail order house and one credit company.

Richest of them all was the Rockefeller-controlled Metroopitan Life Insurance Co., which headed the list with reported total assets of $10.9 billions. J. P. Morgan's huge Bell Telephone System dropped to second place for the first time in years because of a change in accounting methods which sliced $3 billion off its reported assets.

Bell's reported assets last year were $9.7 billion. It showed the biggest increase in assets of any club member—$983 million more than in 1950. All but two of the 60 companies increased their assets from 1950 to 1951.

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LEADING OFF the industrial members was Standard Oil of New Jersey (Rockefeller), which reported assets of $4.7 billion. Five other oil companies also made the grade. Standard Oil of Indiana had $1.8 billion; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., $1.7 billion; Standard Oil of California, $1.3 billion; Gulf Oil Corp., $1.5 billion; and Texas Co., $1.5 billion.

U. S. Steel Corp. ranked hird after Standard of New Jersey in industrial wealth. Its empire, controlled by Morgan interests, was valued at $3.1 billion. Other industrial gants were General Motors, $3.6 billion in assets; duPont, which has the major interest in GM, $1.5 billion; Bethlehem Steel (Kuhn Loeb and Rockefeller). $1.5 billion; Morgan's General Electric, $1.4 billion; and Westinghouse Electric (Mellon), $1 billion.

The National City Bank of New York in its June newsletter revealed the membership of the more democratic club which admits multi-millionaire firms along with the billionaires. Membership, however, is restricted to the 100 wealthiest industrial companies in the U. S.

At the end of 1951 these 100 largest man ufacturing companies had total assets of $60.1 billion. They employed an average of 42,000 workers each.

STEEL CITY PROGRESSIVES FIGHT FOR MEETING RIGHT

PITTSBURGH.—Renewed harassment of the Progressive Party in this city was revealed in the refusal of the Police Inspector of the Second District, which covers the Hill, main center of Negro population, to allow the organization to hold open-air meetings. Requests had been made for a permit for the corner at Wylie Ave. and Junilla St. The meetings were to have started June 14.

The inspector informed Alexander Wright, regional director of the organization, that he was opposed to such meetings. He "didn't want anybody to get hurt" as "some mothers with sons in Korea might start trouble." After further lecturing Wright on this country as "the best in the world where people have the highest living standards," the inspector warned a permit would be gotten "only over his strenuous objections."

The organization protested denial of the permit to the Mayor's office and was informed that they would "try" to get it for them. The party will send an official delegation to take up the matter if there are any further delays.

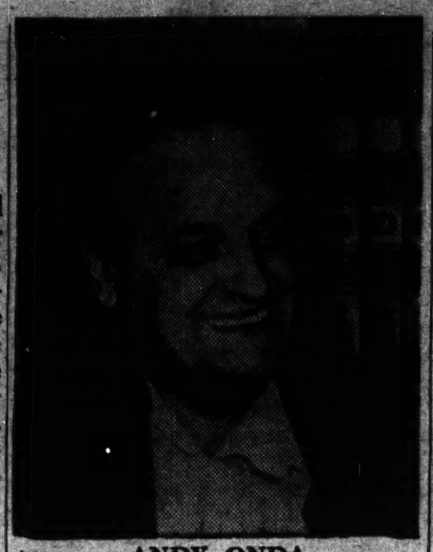
"No matter what happens," declared Wright, "the Progressive Party is going to exercise to the full its constitutional right of free speech. We are opposed to any individual, police or others, getting away with a censorship over what American citizens may or may not say."

DIRT STREETS' ACTION

The citizens Committee, which is trying to get a dozen dirt streets in the Hill paved, will hold a mass meeting June 27 at the Vann School, on Watt St., between Webster and Wylie Ave.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITTEE

A Progressive Unemployed Committee was formed at a meeting in the Progressive Party headquarters to forward the struggle for more adequate relief, better housing conditions, and jobs. Howard Davis, who was prominent in the unemployed struggles of the 1930s, is chairman.



ANDY ONDA

Onda to Write Series On the Jury System

Editor's note: Beginning with this issue we shall run weekly a series of articles exposing the ways in which federal juries are chosen in the Western Pennsylvania District so as to virtually ensure conviction of defendants when political issues, such as those involved under Smith Act prosecutions, are concerned. The first article is in the adjoining column on the right.

These articles are based on extended investigation of court and other records and will prove eye-openers to those taken in by the talk about "fair trials" and "impartial administration of justice." They will reveal that frameups are going on as usual, with the victims being workers, progressives, and particularly "political heretics."

Defendant Andy Onda is writing the series, material for which is being gathered by the other defendants and by friends. Onda is confined under a physician's care because of a very serious heart condition.

PITTSBURGH 'SIX' CHARGE

Jury Choice Illegal And Undemocratic

By ANDY ONDA

PITTSBURGH.—"The system used in the selection of jurors by the Federal Courts of the Western Pennsylvania District is ILLEGAL and UNDEMOCRATIC," was the charge hurled by the six Smith Act case defendant at the four U. S. District Court judges, who sat together in a public conference here June 13 to consider questions raised in a number of pending civil suits and the Smith Act case, involving methods of jury selection and investigations.

"We specifically charge that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against us was illegally and undemocratically selected and that this indictment charging us with violation of the Smith Act is invalid," followed the accusation against the system in general. The charges were contained in a statement filed with the court on behalf of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James H. Dolsen, Ben Careathers, William Robertson and Irving Weissman.

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THE DOCUMENT cites Chief Judge Wallace S. Gourley's official pronouncement justifying the system. According to this the names of persons for jury service are secured by the Jury Commissioner and the Clerk of Courts, independent of each other, from the following sources:

(a) Names suggested by members of this (federal) Court.

(b) Names presented by members of the various state and county courts in this district.

(c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

(d) Names secured from reliable persons in the various counties of this district, who are identified as informants.

(e) Names selected from telephone directories in this district.

(f) Names of individuals personally known by the Jury Commissioner and Clerk of Courts.

★

THE DEFENDANTS POINT out that the U. S. Supreme Court has emphasized that "The American tradition of trial by jury, considered in connection with either criminal or civil cases, necessarily contemplates an impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community."

However, an examination by the 23 members of the Grand Jury which indicted them showed these listings of occupation: one building superintendent, bookkeeper for a refractory company, manager of a restaurant, state public health officer, Protestant minister, insurance agent, self-employed carpenter, senior clerk at a state employment office, engineer, retired merchant, retired stationary engineer and 12 housewives.

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THE STATEMENT comments: Can this be a cross-section of the community of Western Pennsylvania, the nation's largest steel-producing area, with its tens of thousands of wage workers and not one steelworker served? With its huge mining industry employing also tens of thousands and not one miner on this Grand Jury of 23? With its railroads and thousands of trainmen and track repairmen, its big construction and repair shops, and not a single railroad worker on this panel? With its great glass, stoen and clay products industry employing thousands of wage earners, and yet not one on the jury from this industry? With its widespread machine (including electrical) industry that employs thousands in a single plant, and not one on the jury? Not a single laborer of any kind on the jury of 23 despite the thousands of laborers in the district!

★

"NO AMOUNT of platitudes about 'justice' and 'equality for all under the law,' no amount of speeches by politicians, can change these facts," the statement emphasizes.

"These facts," this section of the document concludes, "prove that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against the six defendants was not a cross-section of the community and that the indictment is therefore invalid." (The next part of the statement will appear in next week's issue.)

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NEARLY ALL THE session was taken up with the attempts of the judges to confine the issues to four damage suits in which Attorney Hymen Schlessinger had attacked the methods of jury selection before each of the four judges. Two of these involved the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., U. S. Steel subsidiary. One was against the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and the other against the Glenshaw Glass Co. The judges apparently wanted to bind the defense in the Smith Act case to accept whatever might be the decision finally in these jury questions as binding also on them. The effort failed, however.

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OVERRULING objections by Attorney Schlesinger, a group of nine lawyers, connected with the biggest corporations in the area, were allowed to intervene "for the sole purpose of filing a brief and rendering any other assistance that they can" on the questions of whether the system of drawing federal jurors is "sufficiently" representative of the community and whether making available to counsel for litigants . . . a "reasonable time before service" on a jury the names, addresses and occupation of prospective jurors "deprives any litigant of due process of law."

Lay Off 5,000 Cambria Miners

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local office of the State Employment Service estimates that at least 5,000 miners are out of work in Cambria County. Miners still operating are down to two or three days a week.

According to the National Coal Association, soft coal production the week ending June 7 was 7,500,000 tons. This was nearly a million tons less than for the preceding week and about two and a quarter million tons less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Mellon-Morgan Tie

PITTSBURGH.—The increasingly close tie-up between the Mellon and the Morgan interests, which was symbolized by joint erection in the heart of this city of the new 40-story skyscraper occupied by both, has been emphasized with the appointment of Benjamin J. Fairless, chairman of the board and president of the U.S. Steel Corp., to the board of directors of the Mellon Natl. Bank & Trust Co. Richard King Mellon himself made the announcement.

PEOPLES NATURAL GAS PRICE HIKE HITS 219,000 USERS

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

(Continued from last week)

Any even partial analysis of the finances of the natural gas utilities and the complicated system of holding companies which disguise their wholesales robbery of the ordinary customer reveal these concerns as pots of gold for the wealthy who own them.

In last week's issue we saw that the People's Natural Gas Co. of Pittsburgh, which has just been given the right by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to gouge $2,625,000 a year more out of its 219,000 customers in Western Pennsylvania, is owned by the huge Consolidated Natural Gas Co.

According to Moody's "Public Utilities" this holding company had on Jan. 1, 1951, an accumulated surplus in profits of $92,863,049! No wonder the rich holders of its bonds and stock shout so stridently about the beauties of "the American free enterprise system!"

What does it cost to produce the natural gas for the Consolidated system and thereby for its wholly owned subsidiary—the Peoples Natural Gas Co.? The Moody manual does not disclose this. It does, however, give the costs for another huge system—the Columbia Gas System, from which the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. of Pittsburgh, buys its natural gas. The costs certainly cannot differ much.

Columbia's average cost per 1,000 cubic feet in the period 1945-9 ran from 16,84 to 19.37 cents in the Appalachian field and from 19.14 to 21.04 cents in the Southwest. The gas manufactured by the Columbia system itself cost it only 7.25 to 11.73 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Compare this to the $1.21 that was charged by the Peoples Natural Gas Co. for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas—or to the price you are paying — and you will realize how the people are being milked by the big monopolies. Moreover, the 21.21 price has been raised to $1.50 by the PUC's recent permit to the company for the $2,625,000 raise in rates.

Some 219,000 customers of the People's Natural Gas Co are paying "through the nose" for this refusal of the PUC to carry out its sworn duty of protecting the public from the exactions of this utility.

In the next article we will show the kind of skin game that in the same fashion is being played upon its several hundred thousand customers by the Equitable Gas Co. in this area.

Calls for 35-Hr. Week In Textile Industry

READING.—The Central Labor Union (AFL) of Philadelphia has endorsed a bill calling for a 35-hour week with 40 hours pay in the textile, hosiery and knit goods industry.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by George Rhodes, Democratic Congressman from Berks County and is now in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Congressman Rhodes, of Reading, lives in one of the largest hosiery centers of the United States. The Business Review, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, pointed out that employment took the sharpest drop in the Reading area last year.

Jefferson Would Be 'Subversive' Now, Says Rabbi

"If Thomas Jefferson were alive today he would probably be labelled by reactionaries as 'subversive'," Dr. Israel Goldstein told his Cogregation B'nai Jeshurun in his sermon Saturday. Lashing out at the witch-hunting "inquisition" abroad in the land, the rabbi termed the thought control the real national emergency threatening America.

This is "one of the gravest dangers to which American life is being subjected today," he said. "If Thomas Jefferson were alive today he would probably be labeled by reactionaries as a 'subversive,' would probably be denied a passport on the grounds of 'political activity,' and would be told that his travel abroad is not in the best interests of the United States."

Plan Strike Against One-Man Trolleys

PHILADELPHIA.—While the multi-million fare steals of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. are being exposed in current fare proceedings before the Public Utility Commission, its 10,000 CIO Transport Workers have been authorized to take "all the necessary steps, including strike," to stop extension of one-man trolley operation.

PTC plans to convert five routes to one-man operation on June 30, with three additional runs cut to one-man operation during the "owl hours," in the early morning.

Milk Employes Gain In New Contract

PITTSBURGH.—AFL Local 250, Milk and Ice Cream Salesmen, Drivers & Dairy Plant Employes Union, voted to accept new contract conditions under which 1,700 plant employes, now on a 5-day work week basis, will get an 8-cent hourly pay raise, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. All workers in the industry retiring when 65 years old, if having had 25 years of service, will get $125 monthly pension. If totally disabled after 15 years work they will get $50 a month when 55 years of age.

NUTTALL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Despite threats by Division Manager L. R. Botsai of Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Nuttal Gear Works that the jobs of 400 men and women who have been on strike since April 15 will be "lost forever" unless they immediately return to work, the strike continues solid.

Botsai's letters and circulars to the strikers denouncing their leaders as "Communists" have fallen flat. The company's attempt to utilize stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic to "finger" strike leaders fell flat.

The Westinghouse boss says the Navy has removed a couple of incompleted minesweepers from the plant and that this removes both the cause of the dispute over time-values and the jobs of at least a hundred workers. He just can't understand why the workers so obstinately persist in picketing the plant, laughing his threats and attempted bribes to scorn!



Haywood Patterson, Freedom Fighter, Dying

By WILLIAM ALLAN

JACKSON STATE PRISON:—I left Haywood Patterson in the prison hospital here, dying of cancer. Prison hospital authorities gave him a week or two to live.

Patterson was one of the nine Negro youth framed at Scottsboro, Ala. back in the early thirties on the Dixiecrat cry of "rape." He was 18 years in Kilby Prison, Ala. He escaped several years ago and the Michigan people, Negro and white, prevented him from being extradited when seized here by agents of the FBI.

Two years ago he was farmed and railroaded to Jackson for six to 15 years on the charge that he killed Willie Mitchell in a Detroit bar. It took the cops three trials to finally get a "conviction after two juries had deadlocked. In the third trial the judge changed the charge from first degree murder to manslaughter. Patterson was to be a witness in a police brutality case the weekend he was attacked by a hoodlum group.

The statement of Patterson's condition was made by the hospital's assistant medical director, John White.

As we walked through the vast prison yard on our way to see Patterson, an inmate walked alongside and said, "They can spend millions to kill people, newspapermen, but nothing to save a guy like Pat."

Cancer has made Patterson a shadow of the once powerful man whom we got to know so well during his year long struggle from inside the Wayne County jail against the frameup that sent him into Jackson last October.

While the body is weakened and ravished with the murderous pain of cancer, the great fighting heart of Haywood Patterson still tries to make the dying body do its bidding.

And the bidding is "Freedom."

"What a place to die," were his first bitter words to me. And as I looked at the barred windows, the barred door and the guard standing listening to our words. I thought that all people should demand from warden Frisbie that he release Haywood Patterson to be brought home to his sisters to live his last hours.

Because the once powerful man who plunged through fields, brush, rivers, walked on foot hundreds of miles to escape from Kilby will never be able to escape again.

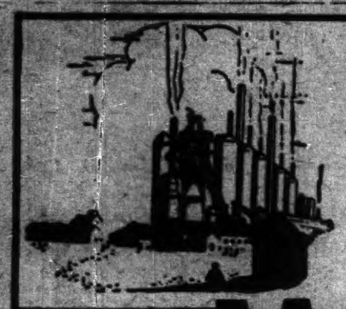
They couldn't execute Haywood Patterson, the world saved him and eight other Scottboro Negro youth.

But the 18 years in Kilby Prison and the one year in the Wayne County Jail have done what the lynchers failed to do. Their beatings, unpalatable food, lack of medical attention, accomplishing now what their courts and judges sought in Alabama.

There are long spells of silence when you sit beside a friend who is dying and suffering indescribable pain. Patterson's voice is almost a whisper as he asks you what is doing in Detroit, how is the paper (Michigan Worker) and says he sees where they are still killing in the war.

You tell him all the news, of the war, of the great and growing struggles of his people for liberation of the peace movement. He like to hear you talk of struggle, because if ever a man lived wih struggle, knew struggle, Haywood Patterson was that man.

Finally, you get up to go. The keen penetrating eyes of Haywood Patterson, dulled with pain, level themselves at you and he says in a voice so low that you bend over, as you clasp his hand, and then you hear the words: "Keep it going man—I'll get out of this place yet."



Michigan edition
The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Ford Foundry Paper Says Peace Essential to Achievement of Pay Raises, 30-40, Civil Liberties

DEARBORN.—The fighting program presented by Foundry Facts, organ of Ford foundry workers who are battling dictatorship in UAW Local 600, is under discussion throughout the vast Rouge plant as building elections get under way.

This program takes the peace plank put forward by the Committee for a Democratic UAW-CIO and spells out just what it means to the union.

"The other parts of our program" — escalator increases added to base pay, civil rights, $60 unemployment compensation, 30 hour week with 40 hours pay, $200 monthly pensions in 1952—"mean nothing without peace," the Foundry spokesmen assert.

"Under a war program our union is in a straitjacket, hemmed by restrictive legislation, bureaus and boards. We cannot exert our fullest economic strength to make real the other aspects of our program.

"Why a 5-Power Peace Pact? Simple. There are only five countries who are able to wage war—America, Russia, China, England and France.

"Logically the countries able to wage war are also the ones able to agree to peace and make it work: Instead of dollar diplomacy we should take a lesson from Franklin D. Roosevelt and have the leaders of the five great powers sit down together and negotiate a world peace pact."

The program warns that under the present "phony escalator clause," auto workers' wages will take a downward dive "when peace comes to the world, as it surely must." Immediate addition of escalator raises to the base rates is the solution proposed.

Nelson Davis, vice president of the Dearborn Iron Foundry who was removed by the Reuther administrators, tells in a Foundry Facts column how "the company is becoming more arrogant every day," despite the Reutherites' claim that the foundry is "just lovely" since they took over.

"Take the brothers who have been on cleanup for years," Davis writes, "most of them over 65 years old. They are being pulled off cleanup by foremen and put on hard and heavy production jobs. When they can't do these jobs, they are not sent back to cleanup but are sent home. They do this because they want to make these brothers, who would soon be retired, quit before they are eligible for pensions."

Davis also points to the short work weeks the company now foists on foundry workers;, the speedup on most jobs; the deplorable washroom conditions and failure to install promised lockers since "every union officer that has a record of really fighting the company" was removed.

An article by James Watts, removed FEPC director and editor of Foundry Facts, denounces a violent attack made by Reutherite Committeeman Richard Scott aganist Catholics and urges 'Ford Facts' to dissociate itself from this Catholic-baiter and announce his removal.

"An attack on the Catholics or any other minority," Watts concludes, "is an attack on the Negro people. We will fight all forms of bigotry. To want democracy, one must be democratic."

Hood Asks Smith Act Repeal, Chevy Local Blasts Trucks Act

NEW YORK.—Warm support for the June 21 Trade Union Conference to repeal the Smith Act comes from William R. Hood, recording secretary of the great Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers.

The anti-Smith Act conference meets on Saturday, June 21, at the Hotel Capitol here.

Hood gives his support in a letter to John D. Masso, secretary of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, and official of the Class Bevelers local in New York of the AFL Painters.

Hood's letter says in part:

"In many speeches in Detroit and elsewhere I have warned the trade union movement against these measure and stated that they wanted to make us chattel slaves to the corporations and of the Federal Government. . . .

"I appreciate your invitation to address your conference and consider it a great honor. However, it is impossible, at this time, for me to make any public appearance outside of Detroit until elections have been concluded. As you perhaps know our local union is under an Administratorship which in my opinion is just as repressive within the Labor Union as the Smith Act is in civil legislation. We intend in Local 600 to utilize all our efforts and energies to the end which these men and women who believe in true democracy can continue to lead the 65,000 workers in Local 600."

FLINT.—"No Truck with the Trucks Act" is the heading on the main editorial in The Searchlight, organ of Chevrolet UAW Local 659. The editorial warns labor that Section 6, dealing with sabotage, is "aimed against workers on picket lines.

"It is aimed at workers who fight speed-ups," the editorial continues. "It is aimed at unions that resist boss violence and if you don't think the bosses can use violence, just recall the Kefauver Committee investigations in Detroit, bringing out the link between the Briggs Corporation and the Perrone gangsters."

The editorial asserts that the Trucks Act is not aimed against the Communist Party alone but can be used against all opposition parties. The Act "smacks of police statism, dictatorship, the worst kind of totalitarian measure."

Noting that the State CIO is on record to fight "this union-busting measure," the editorial concludes: "We are happy to join in the fight against this vicious piece of auto corporation legislation."

Letters in Local Press Expose Koje Brutality; Demand Peace

DETROIT. — Popular sentiment for peace and disgust with the senseless cruelties of the warmakers are beginning to break into the letter columns of the daily papers. Last Friday, for example, George N. Anderson of Ypsilanti wrote to the Detroit Free Press in part:

"It seems to me that the UN troops have killed many prisoners needlessly. Every day we hear and read reports of more prisoners being killed or wounded; once an automatic rifle goes off accidentally—one killed, two wounded.

"Another time, one killed, four wounded for hanging their clothes on the barbed wire. Many more wounded for hanging up their red flags and even more for just yelling and singing their slogans.

"What I want to know is this: Is it really necessary to take lives for such flimsy reasons? . . .

"Let's not forget that we have many thousands of our own POWs in North Korea. Suppose we were to hear of such incidents about them.

"When you put the shoe on the other foot, it's not the same fit, is it?"

BRUTALIZES US

Wrote Mrs. Joy Trachtenberg to the Detroit News:

"Yetserday the News reported our paratroopers were rehearsing with bayonets and flamethrowers, and I had a sick feeling inside. Today's papers told the results—31 more Koje prisoners killed, to say nothing of our young men dying in the attack. What irony for us to brag, 'not a shot was fired,' when the barbaric bayonet is used.

"I feel sick over this latest incident because it must have a brutalizing effect on our national character, while rendering us barbarians in the eyes of the forld."

WAR NOT INEVITABLE

A letter to the Free Press from Mrs. Lucille Olson, Bergen, N. D., denounced wars for plunder and and conquest which have destroyed scores of millions of men, women, and children, and concluded:

"War is not inevitable and no differences exist between nations anywhere in the world which cannot be resolved through the process of peaceful negotiation now with the United States, China, USSR, France and Britain which would end the cold war and mediate the Korean war."

During the month of May, "Press Month" we took in 80 subs to The Michigan Worker and Daily Worker. Interesting to learn that most were gotten by readers who set themselves the modest goal of one sub during that month.

That's an idea we want to carry over into the Press Drive we are working on up to the time of the July 6th picnic at Arcadia Park.

THE IDEA: everyone can get a sub by the picnic. Also a subscription will admit you to the picnic.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PICNIC

Dedicated to the observance of the 176th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and to the campaign for for all victims of the thought-control Smith Act.

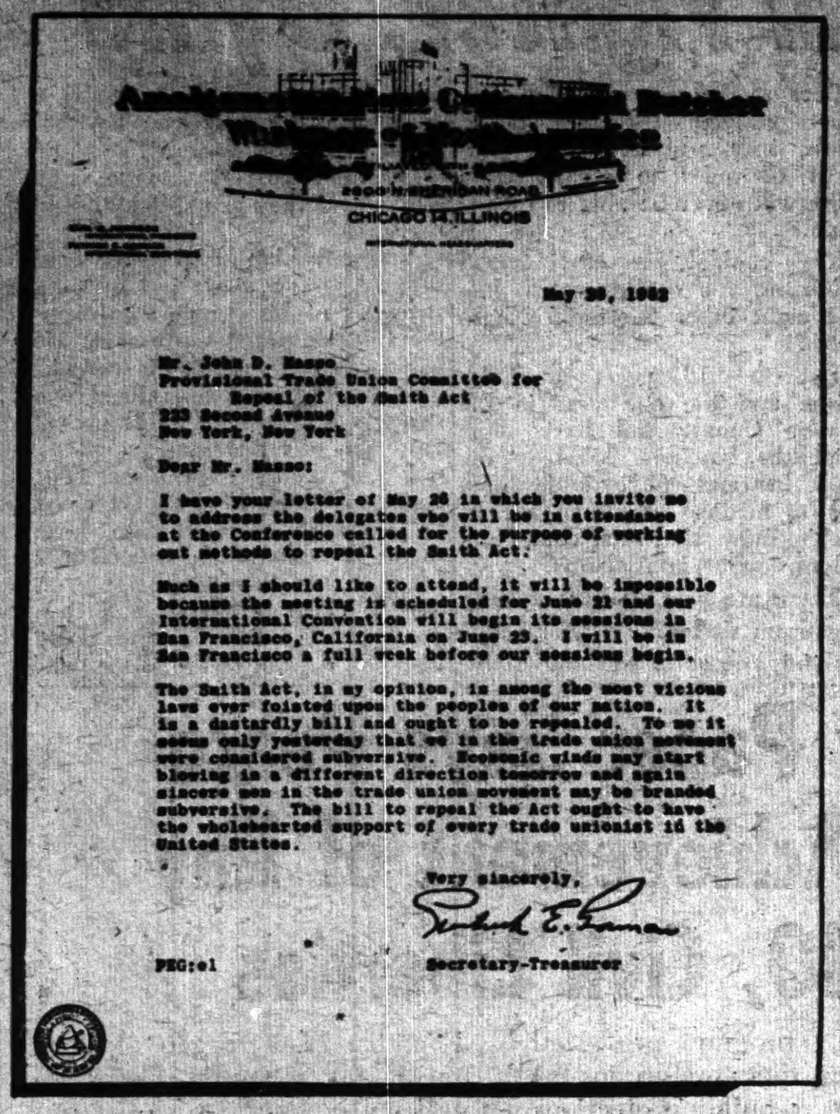
SUNDAY, JULY 6
ARCADIA PARK

Out Expressway or Michigan to Telegraph, left to Wicks Road, left, following signs to Park.

DOOR PRIZE: NEW 17 inch TELEVISION
MOVIE: "PEACE WILL WIN"

- Speakers
- Games for Children
- Baseball Competition
- Barbecue
- International Foods

Admission: 50c. or subscription to the Michigan Worker (children under 12, free)
Auspices: Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich. — WO 4-1965



Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America
2800 N. RICHMOND ROAD
CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

May 20, 1952

Mr. John D. Hasso
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
233 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hasso:

I have your letter of May 26 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,
Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer

PEG:el

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Maryland.

Dr. France introduced Mrs. Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wife of Joseph Jackson, southern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

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IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

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THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

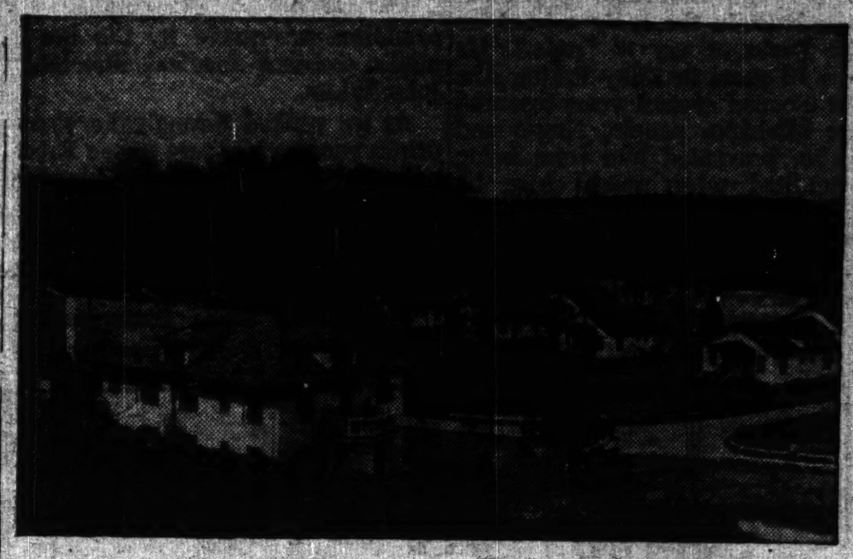
"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

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IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

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SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

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KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

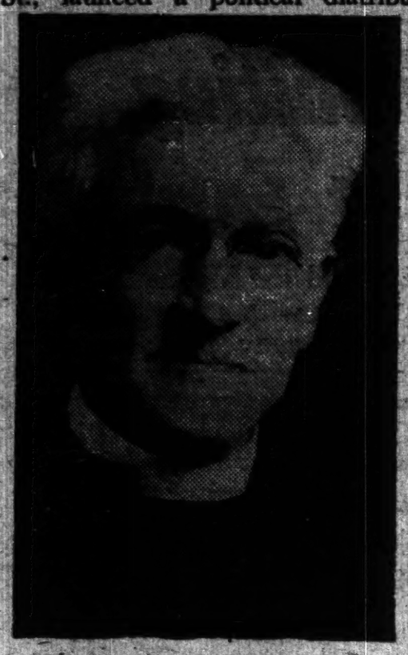
In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VARY

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old retired Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by an eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev. White declared that Dr. Henry Templeton Smith, 115 East 61st St., launced a political diatribe



REV. WHITE

when the patient visited him on May 6. Dr. Smith said, according to the letter, that he "cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist."

Rev. White is now almost blind. One eye removed last year and the other retains only 24 percent of its vision and is steadily deterioriating.

"Everything looks as if a heavy fog rolled into the room," Rev. White told me in his book-lined study. The books were still all there, neatly arranged in the bookcases, though reading is now impossible for Rev. White.

The eye condition dates back to February, 1942, when an attack of acute glucoma required an operation which was performed by Dr. H. Meineke of Roselle, N. J. When the left eye grew worse in August, 1950, Rev. White again sought medical advice. His eye failed to respond to treatment, and a half year later it was suggested that the left eye be removed entirely in order to save the right eye. For this purpose, Rev. White went to St. Luke's Hospital, which provides free hospitalization for Episcopal clergymen.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his care until May of this year. On May 6, after the right eye developed serious trouble, Rev. White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington 'who is an investigator,' and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneousness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which redbaiting produces when an apparently respectable suregon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.

26,000 Ore Miners Out in Steel Strike

By O. HILL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Twenty-six thousand iron ore miners of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have joined with the steel workers in the nationwide steel strike. Along the highway stretching from one end of the Mesaba Range to the other, a distance of 50-60 miles, you can see strike placards announcing that an open pit or underground mine is on strike, with the slogan of "No Contract—No Work."

The general reaction of the great majority of the miners is one of optimism that they will win their full demand for the 26 cents package agreement.

A miner in Keewatin pointed out, "It's really peaceful in this town. No smoke, no noise. You look down into the open pit and it looks like a graveyard. Everything is at a standstill. We sure got the company in the screws now, unless we're sold down the river by the big shots in the union. This is really the best time to strike against the mining companies. By God, we should be able to win that 26 cents."

What about picketing the mines? Don't the miners fear that the company will begin to employ scabs?, I asked the miners in Virginia, Minn.

A big Slav open pit miner assured me there was nothing to worry about. "Look, our towns are on the edge of the open pit. We can look at the entrance from our door steps. We'll know if they start sending in scabs, and we'll stop that pretty damn quick."

What do you think Truman is going to do?, I asked another miner in Buhl. "Well," he said, "in my opinion the Truman administration is on the spot. I think he'll have to side with us for the 26 cents. I don't see where he can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, because that would sure as hell put the Democratic Party in a bad light before the steel and iron ore miners if he did. I think, however, that he will make a deal so that the steel and mining companies will get a good price increase. This of course is no good for the people or the nation."

Another miner in Ely on the Vermillon Iron Range was of the opinion that "the steel companies wanted this strike, because there is developing an overproduction in steel, and the steel companies are after a price increase to add to their fabulous profits."

A Croatian minor in Keewatin was of the opinion that this strike should be exteaded into every industry. "I'm for a general strike. I think John L. Lewis is right. All the workers should unite and then strike and we would win for sure. This strike shows the solidarity among workers. It's different from 1916."

Locals of the miners have been sending in resolutions to Truman and Congress against using the Taft-Hartley Law or of enacting any other repressive legislation against the workers. Many of the miners expressed the opinion that if the Taft-Hartley Law is invoked or other legislative measures are taken to force the steel workers and miners back without granting their demands, they would stay on strike regardless.



STRIKE FREEZES OUT SHIPMENT—The completely effective steel strike has halted delivery of thousands of tons of ore for steel mills in Gary and East Chicago, Ind. The ore is in these huge boats docked in a slip.

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J.

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

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FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director. Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe "has the respect and admiration of everyone."

The Billion-Dollar Club of Sixty U.S. Corporations

By Federated Press

SIXTY COMPANIES rated membership in America's most exclusive club last year. Only requirement for admission is that the company have over $1 billion in assets.

Among them, the 60 members of the Billion Dollar Club had assets in 1951 of $157,781,991,606, more than three times as much as the budget for the entire U. S. last year. Their assets weer over $10 billion higher than in 1950, when their combined wealth was $147,176,173,346.

The select 60 had more than their money in common. Most of them belonged to one of the eight financial interest groupings that dominate the American economy and plan corporate strategy.

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BUSINESS conditions were so good last year that the club took in three new members. They were Westinghouse Electric Corp., Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago and the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. Size of the club has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), when only 32 companies had passed the $1 billion mark.

A breakdown of the club membership showed it included 22 banks, 13 insurance companies, 13 industrial firms, six railroads, four public utilities, one mail order house and one credit company.

Richest of them all was the Rockefeller-controlled Metroopitan Life Insurance Co., which headed the list with reported total assets of $10.9 billions. J. P. Morgan's huge Bell Telephone System dropped to second place for the first time in years because of a change in accounting methods which slieed $3 billion off its reported assets.

Bell's reported assets last year were $9.7 billion. It showed the biggest increase in assets of any club member—$983 million more than in 1950. All but two of the 60 companies increased their assets from 1950 to 1951.

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LEADING OFF the industrial members was Standard Oil of New Jersey (Rockefeller), which reported assets of $4.7 billion. Five other oil companies also made the grade. Standard Oil of Indiana had $1.8 billion; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., $1.7 billion; Standard Oil of California, $1.3 billion; Gulf Oil Corp., $1.5 billion; and Texas Co., $1.5 billion.

U. S. Steel Corp. ranked hird after Standard of New Jersey in industrial wealth. Its empire, controlled by Morgan interests, was valued at $3.1 billion. Other industrial gants were General Motors, $3.6 billion in assets; duPont, which has the major interest in GM, $1.5 billion; Bethlehem Steel (Kuhn Loeb and Rockefeller). $1.5 billion; Morgan's General Electric, $1.4 billion; and Westinghouse Electric (Mellon), $1 billion.

The National City Bank of New York in its June newsletter revealed the membership of the more democratic club which admits multi-millionaire firms along with the billionaires. Membership, however, is restricted to the 100 wealthiest industrial companies in the U. S.

At the end of 1951 these 100 largest man ufacturing companies had total assets of $60.1 billion. They employed an average of 42,000 workers each.

Facing the Facts

THEIR NAMES; Opponent of Negro ball players on the Tigers is reportedly Hal Newhouser. George Kell was the most outspoken for. Others for the extension of democracy and to break down jimcrow were Hoot Evers, Dizzy Trout, Virgil Trucks, Marlin Stuart, Don Kolloway, and Bob Swift. Johny Groth reportedly teams up with Newhouser.

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PORKCHOPPER; With what are they blackmailing Joe Seidel of Ford Production Foundry, when they can get him to stand in front of Gate 4 and pass out the anti-Negro, redbaiting, company union, four-page "The Scooter," so-called newspaper put out by ACTUer John Fitzpatrick in support of Reuther? Joe knows he can never get elected to any post after this deal.

HAUNT HIM; Gov. Williams doesn't know how many votes he lost lost the day he said that the Michigan Public Service Commission had "no choice" but to grant an increase to Bell Telephone of a nickel on calls at pay stations.

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CHRYSLER; The Chrysler Corp. takes over the Tank Arsenal plant July 19. This notorious jimcrow outfit already prepared to screen out Negroes. It has all employes now filling out application blanks which ask the worker's "race."

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SHAKEDOWN; The City Hall gang eager to shake down the working people, have come up with a new racket. Now they are turning loose 85 new motor cycle cops to hand out "illegal" parking They say there are 15,000 traffic violations a day. What a rake-off that will make. To get that they are going to spend over $50,000 for new three wheel motor cycles. The money taken from the workers through tickets will undoubtedly be used to pay for the $22,000 a year expense account of the Councilmen, to pay, as "Night-Shirt" Oakman put it, for the $5 roast beef banquets they "have to" attend as part of their civic "duty."

FARMERS SEE FRAUD BEHIND ATTEMPTED LAPEER EVICTIONS

LANSING. — Farmers in Lapeer county say they smell "conspiracy, fraud and various other kinds of crookedness" in the receivership deal which has led to notorious eviction attempts, the Lansing Labor News reported last week.

The CIO weekly told how a Lapeer attorney "seems to have developed quite an interest in taking over properties assessed by receivers of the Lapeer Farmers Insurance Company—taking them over at bargain prices of course."

The farmers are demanding investigation of "peculiar circumstances" in this receivership case which they said "involved state officials in high places."

Meanwhile Sheriff Clark Gregory is having a rough time finding citizens he wants to deputize to take over by force the farm of a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, which was defended by 150 local farmers.

Mrs. Stevens' farm was "sold for $500 in settlement" of a $150 assessment in the defunct insurance company, "even though it was never shown in court that she had bought insurance from the company, or had even signed an application.

Last year the brothers Ziegenhardt and their neighbors similarly staged a pitched battle to save their farm from being taken over after it was "sold" to the same attorney in "payment" of the insurance company's debts which they refuse to recognize.

Rank and File Slate Wins in UAW No. 742

DETROIT.—The rank and file slate headed by incumbent president James Cichocki, was reelected to all posts in UAW Local 742, except for two executive board positions.

Cichocki got 1258 votes and his opponent L. C. Buckley got 923.

Milwaukee Local Nips Reutherites

MILWAUKEE.—The pro-Reuther, rightwing administration of Herman Steffes has been ousted from office in elections at CIO United Auto Workers Local 75 at the Milwaukee Nash plant. Steffes is also state CIO president.

Steffes was defeated by John Parbs, former chief steward, by a vote of 2,010 to 1,409. After 15 years as financial secretary, Paul Steffes, brother of Herman, was overwhelmingly defeated by Independent Earl Gresen.

For the first time since the war, the total absence of redbaiting by any of the slates was noted. Instead, due to the pressure of the rank and file program of the progressives, even the Steffes' slate was forced to come out for the 30 hours a week, a demand which Reuther has opposed.



The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council presents

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Fitzpatrick Launches Redbaiting, White Supremacist Tab at Ford

DEARBORN.—It is election time around Ford Local 600 and the Walter Reuther camp has resurrected John Fitzpatrick who made his bow last week with a newspaper he calls "The Score." It is full of Negro baiting, redbaiting and pro-company propaganda.

Fitzgerald says he got the money to pay for the paper from the sale of Reuther buttons in the plant. It must have taken a lot of buttons to put out a four-page tabloid in over 300,000 copies, and no one has seen that many Reuther buttons in Rouge.

He launched a white supremacist attack on William Hood, recording secretary of the local and Dave Moore, removed vice president of Gear and Axle Bldg. Hood, chairman of the National Negro Labor Council, he declares "is a dead loss to the union". Moore he says was rightly removed as vice presirent because he took a trip to Czechslovakia and liked it.

Who is John Fitzpatrick? He sat at the Un-American Committee hearings last spring with Marshall Bemen Ford company official. He constantly coached stoolpigeons Lee Romano and Shelton Tapps in the back room of Judge Kosinski's court before they went on the witness stands.

More than a year ago articles allegedly written by him praising in the "Wage-Earner," organ of the Association of Catholic Trade Uninonists.

He alone voted against a Local 600 General Council resolution that demanded the dropping of the persecution of that eminent Negro scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

It is part of his white supremacy to put out a paper which attacks Negro leadership in the local and in which there is not a line about the fight for Negro rights, FEPC, upgrading of Negro workers.

A good question is: do Walter Reuther and his administrators who have seized the local, and the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, to which Fitz belongs, subscribe to his statements in "The Score"?



AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Labor Day will witnes a very important event in Michigan. On that day, International Publishers will release a new book for public sale—a biography of Bill McKie.

I had the opportunity of reading the manuscript. This is a book which no worker will want to miss.

This is not just a relating of the events in the life of a well known person. This the story of the organization of the Ford plant.

Henry Ford, Harry Bennett and the Ford Service Department with its thousands of paroled and pardoned criminals are here unmasked. The terror, beatings, killings, and firings, the jimcrow policies and anti-Semitism used to hinder organization are shown in relation to living beings. The Ford Hunger March and the first strike which established the union are vividly portrayed. One completes the reading of these chapters with a feeling of having lived through these events.

In this book, Joe York and all other militant fighters for union organization who gave their lives in the struggle to "accomplish the impossible" come to life. Phil Raymond, Rev. Charles Hill, Maurice Sugar, Nat Ganley and many more are depicted.

How Walter Reuther came to the union, his association with the "left" and the "right" and his climb to power on the backs of the workers become in the pages of this book, a vivid lesson in the role of an opportunist, the true role of Social-Democracy in the labor movement.

And throughout this whole gripping story of how Henry Ford was brought to his knees by the organized strength of the workers travels the lean figure of Bill McKie, Communist and Grand Old Man of the Ford Local Union—over many years distributing leaflets, bringing two workers together to talk "union," organizing small groups of five or six workers to discuss the struggle against grievances, sidestepping the spies and stoolpigeons, evading the tentacles of the Ford Service Department, protecting the secret union organization from being smashed by the top AFL brass, by Homer Martin, by Reuther's opportunism—and finally, success!

This book is a tribute to Bill McKie, who now, at the age of 77, although retired from the plant, is still carrying on the fight in the interests of the auto workers. It is also a tribute to the power of the working class, once organized.

The life of Bill McKie, as depicted in this story, is an example of devotion and loyalty and sacrifice for the class struggle which inspires one to emulation.

Many workers and especially youth who will read this book will draw from it the inspiration to struggle for a better life. That struggle was and still is the life of Bill McKie.

OBSERVES MICHIGANDERS READY TO FIGHT TO SAVE LIBERTIES

By ARTHUR McPHAUL
(Ex. Sec'ty, Civil Rights Congress)

I have just returned from a two-day trip across the eastern part of the state. My purpose in going on this trip was to discuss with the people in a number of different cities the question of starting a movement for the repeal of the Smith Act and amnesty for the Communist Party leaders convicted under the notorious, thought-control law.

The people in the cities I visited are very disturbed about the trend of reaction. There can be little doubt that the very majority of the people are aware that slowly but surely the rights of the people are being taken away, they are willing to do something about it, but they seem to be a bit confused as to just what can be done. I also got the feeling that there is far less fear on the part of many people that one might be led to believe.

For example, in one city I talked to the head of the Masonic Order. He was very disturbed about what was going on and what was happening to civil liberties. While he knew nothing at all about the Civil Rights Congress or its program, after a half-hour discussion he expressed interest and a desire to do something about putting our program into effect. He expressed great admiration for Dr. DuBois, Paul Robeson, and many of the leaders of the workingclass and Negro people. He was very clear of the point that any leader, whether he be Negro or white, who disagreed with the policy of those presently in control were bound to be labeled as subversives, but he was also clear that is was the responsibility and duty of those who loved this country to fight irrespective of labels. On my departure, he suggested that he be put on our mailing list and that at an early date I visit this city again and talk to a small group of people in order to take some form of action in defense of civil liberties.

Those of us who have access to the information and therefore know the facts as to what it taking place in America and why, have a responsibility to go to people, talk to them and get them to move on such questions as repeal of the Smith Act, amnesty for the 11 Communist leaders, the defeat of the Trucks Act, etc.

For the present, we urge that you to come into the CRC office for material to distribute in your organization, your plant or community on repeal of the Smith Act, defeat of the Trucks Act, and amnesty for the victims of the Smith Act.

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ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y. under the act of March 3, 1879

Lots of Work Now Means More Fun on the 4th!

RANDOM NOTES ON JULY 4: There are literally hundreds of people now working on making a All-Nation Labor Press Picnic in Santa Fe Park a whopping success.

Artists are at work on the carnival decorations . . . the whole barbecued lambs are being ordered . . . the Czechs are practicing up on their "kolacky" . . . the 28th Ward people are chartering a bus. . . .

The ponies and trains and whatnot are being readied for the kids . . . arrangements are being made to bring out the Progressive Party delegates to the grove . . . a car caravan is being arranged by the North Side Freedom of the Press Committee . . . tickets are going out by the thousands (and please settle for them as quick as you can). . . .

Abner W. Berry has wired that he's definitely coming to speak . . . the choruses are brushing up on their songs . . . the game booths are being shined up . . . the rib and chicken pits are in the works. . . . We can hardly wait!

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Sunday Rally in Gary to Show Solidarity with Steelworkers

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—A giant public rally will be held this Sunday afternoon, June 22, at 2 p.m., where thousands in this area will have an opportunity to express their solidarity with the striking steelworkers.

Main speaker will be Philip Murray, president of the CIO United Steelworkers of America.

The meeting is expected to pack the Gary Memorial Auditorium, 7th and Massachusetts.

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THE RALLY was announced last Monday night at a huge parade and demonstration in East Chicago, where steelworkers and their families gathered to hear USA vice president James G. Thimmes make a report on the status of the strike.

The two big East Chicago locals, Inland Local 1010 and Youngstown Local 1011 brought out their members in a powerful show of union strength and determination not to give in to any of the numerous dangers which the three-week-old steel strike now faces.

Both of these locals, as well as the giant Gary local, have gone on record to defy the Taft-Hartley Act in case it is invoked to smash the strike.

★

THERE IS also widespread sentiment against the proposal for a partial re-opening of the mills to supply so-called "war emergency" needs.

This proposal was in fact sharply rejected by a large membership of the Inland local last week.

"That's no way to run a strike," one Youngstown local leader told this paper. "Either the mills are open or shut—and both the companies and the government know very well how they can get them open again, by granting the WSB award."

★

FROM a number of unions this week came messages of solidarity for the striking steelworkers. Some unions which have been threatened with layoffs because of a so-called steel shortage, have blasted attempts of management to line up the workers against the steel strikers.

The AFL Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen here last week charged the railroad companies with "an attempt to pit one segment of organized labor against another."

They stated flatly that the layoffs of some 25 percent of their members on the pretext of the steel strike was a payroll-cutting move.

"The carriers by this move," said the Brotherhood, "sought to enflame our membership and prejudice them against the cause of the steelworkers.

"But the members of our Brotherhood will not be fooled. They will fix the blame exactly where it belongs—not on the steelworkers but on the railroad management itself."

THE UE Harvester workers here, threatened with widespread layoffs beginning July 1, made it clear that they are with the steelworkers 100 percent.

"We have sent messages to Washington," declared Gerald Fielde, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, "demanding that they lay off the Taft-Hartley Act and lay off the seizure and give the steelworkers a chance to win this fight."

Strong feelings of solidarity from the Harvester workers, and also from the packinghouse workers, stems partly from the fact that both of these unions are currently in tough contract negotiations of their own.

★

THE UPWA Armour Local 347, with 7,000 members, this week sent a message to the striking steelworkers declaring:

"We want you to feel free to call on our union for any aid necessary to guarantee victory. Unity of all labor will win. Victory shall be ours."

The local also pointed out to the steelworkers:

"Big Business has banded itself together, along with their political stooges, armed with Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor legislation, to smash the labor movement.

"The war in Korea has brought on untold economic chaos such as high prices, high taxes, wage freeze, the curb on civil liberties, and the loss of many lives.

"We packinghouse workers realize you are fighting our battle and the battle of all labor. We stand ready with moral and financial support and anything else to guarantee complete victory."



—Reprinted from UE News.

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

'A Useless Damned War'

This is what a U.S. Army officer said of Korea. Today that war is two years old. The desire to see it ended is now shared by most of the people of the world.

Why Production Is Dropping

Arms expenditures have jumped 400 percent in one year. Yet total production has dropped. It shows we need an economy based on production for peace and plenty instead of war and crisis.

Lewis Moves for Unity To Win Steel Strike

— See Page 4 —

CRIME AND BIG BUSINESS

The 'Big 19'—Where Is It Heading?

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.

Four months ago, the "Big 19" Committee was hailed as the answer to Chicago's prayer.

It was brought into being supposedly to cope with the mounting crime and corruption which has aroused the people of this city to their angriest pitch.

Is that committee doing the job? Or is it a vicious hoax, a "safety valve" designed to quell the mass indignation and to channel it off into dangerous directions?

THIS is what the "Big 19" has done:

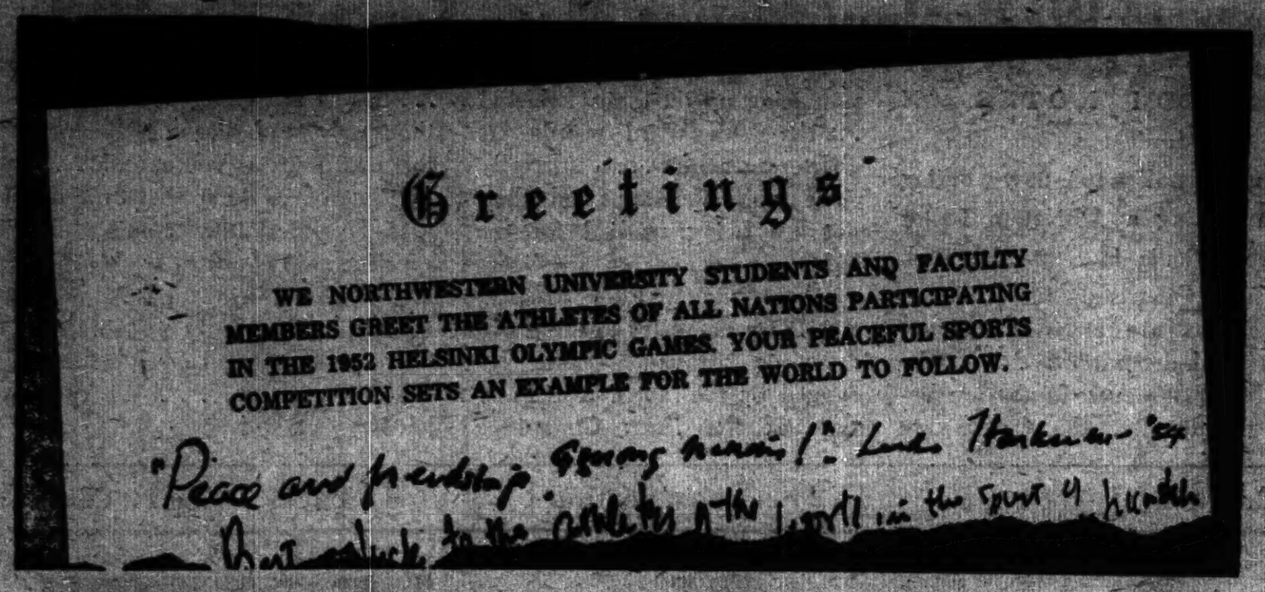
1—Raised more than $100,000 in the "Dollars for Democracy" campaign through small contributions from citizens who were anxious to do their bit to halt corruption.

2—Set up a permanent organization headed by Big Business elements, known as the "Citizens of Greater Chicago." The three incorporators of this organization are: the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry; its offspring, the Chicago Crime Commission; and the Chicago Bar Association.

3—This is being called a "superorganization" which will combine LaSalle Streets groups, leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties, organizations like the American Legion—and will tie in the newly-formed neighborhood "crime committees" and "improvement associations."

MASTERMIND of this entire set-up is Guy E. Reed, who lives in Prairie View, Ill. He is vice-president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, and a director of American Steel Foundries and of Universal Oil Products. He is former chairman of the Chicago Crime Commission. And he is

(Continued on Page 2)



This is heading on each page of the peace greeting book sent to the Olympic Games by students and faculty of Northwestern University.

Northwestern U. Sends Peace Book to Olympics

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University students this week sent greetings to the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland, and hailed this sports competition as an example of peaceful inter-change among all the nations of the world. The 130-page book of greetings to the Olympic athletes, contains some 2,200 individual peace greetings from N. U. students.

Among the messages were such typical greetings as, "The world's best luck for world peace," "One more peaceful bond between nations," "May the spirit of the Olympic Games promote world peace." One greeting by another English professor was "Sholm Aleichem," the Hebrew peace greeting. And one language student even sent his greeting in Russian.

★

THE PRESIDENT of the university, Dr. J. Roscoe Miller and vice-president J. J. Gerber were among those who included their greetings.

A delegation of ten graduate students, led by the head of the Physical Education Department, Dr. Leon Kranz, will make the trip to Helsinki to make a formal presentation of the greetings to the Olympic Games.

The entire project was carried out by the Olympic Games Greetings Committee at Northwestern, which included among its members Jim Golliday, Negro sophomore track star, who is likely to be an Olympics contender.

In the current Olympic trials at Berkeley, Calif., Golliday this week ran the 100 meters in 10.4, a top performance.

★

THE GREETING, signed by the students at booths in Patton Gym and other university buildings, states to the Olympics: "Your peaceful sports competition sets an example for the world to follow."

The greeting inserted in the book by university president Miller declared: "Northwestern sends best in sports, but typifies cooperative enterprise so essential to international good will and understanding."

Dr. Kranz told The Worker that he will arrange for the greeting book to be prominently displayed during the all-nations competitions from July 18 to Aug. 5.

"We are trying to express our full agreement with the Olympic Games ideal," he said, "as an aid to better international relations."

★

THE DELEGATION will also tour the major European cities on their way to Helsinki, meeting with youth leaders.

Dr. Kranz pointed to the Olympics as an example among nations which he said is a symbol of peaceful competition instead of intense rivalry which emphasizes only the desire to win.

He also expressed pride in the fact that Golliday, the Northwestern University sprinter is among those now completing for a place in the U. S. Olympic team.

"We think he is the 'world's fastest human' of today," said Dr. Kranz, "We're hoping he makes the team."

Many of the greetings were in the form of good wishes to the Negro track star from the students and facutly of Northwestern University.

Free Cop, Indict His Negro Victim

NEWARK.

A POLICE SERGEANT who without warning shot and seriously wounded a Negro worker after an alleged minor traffic violation was cleared by the Grand Jury.

His victim was indicted instead, on a charge of "attempted escape."

The Newark Civil Rights Commission, after hearing protests by eye-witnesses and labor and civil rights groups, demanded that disciplinary action be taken against Sgt. James Henderson.

The commission charged that the victim, William Johnson, was shot "in wanton disregard of his life and his rights."

The trigger-happy cop was defended by public safety director Keenan.

Mr. Johnson, who hip was shattered by the police bullet, was accused by the police of having driven his car "in an erratic manner."

GUARANTEED: the time of your life! Attend the July 4th Labor Press Picnic at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road.

ILLINOIS

The 'Big 19' Committee—Where Is It Heading?

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Right now, Reed is putting the finishing touches on a lengthy report which will blueprint the entire future of this new organization.

This report will not provide the answer that the crime-bedevilled people of Chicago are waiting for.

★

A SPOKESMAN at Reed's LaSalle Street office indicated that this report will call for a new city charter, for numerous "surveys," for senatorial reapportionment, for "advisory committees," etc.

It will, in fact, do everything but put its finger on the chief operators of organized crime in Chicago and their connections with the top leadership of the Republican and Democratic machines.

★

WHAT is happening here? Actually, this is an attempt at a "repeat performance" of what took place here in 1918.

At that time, Chicago was up in arms against organized crime and corruption. That was the beginning of the Prohibition era and the rise of the murderous gangs who rivalled for control of the lucrative booze traffic.

The notorious "Big Bill" Thompson was mayor of a wide-open town. And that was the year Al Capone came to Chicago.

★

THE CHICAGO Association of Commerce urged Chicago to "keep cool." They would take care of everything. They proceeded to organize the Chicago Crime Commission.

This organization was heralded as the dragon slayer which would end the reign of organized crime and corruption. From the inception of the Chicago Crime Commission, there followed three and a half decades of uncontrolled gangsterism and political thievery which has made this city notorious throughout the world.

Big Business supported and placed into power a series of Democratic and Republican administrations which has made Chicago the horrible example of what Lincoln Steffens called "The Shame of the Cities."

★

TODAY, the people are fed up. They are earnestly looking for a way out. They have expressed their indignation in a thousand ways, many of them significant, others dangerous and misguided.

The main concern of Big Business is that the people may find the path to genuine reform, that the mass anti-crime movement may take the political form of a breakaway from the two old parties.

That could mean disaster for the big bankers, industrialists and real estate interests. An independent political reform movement would be a serious threat to the big steel which has profited them millions, the utility grabs, the tax rebates, the numerous forms in which a corrupt city administration services its financial overlords at the expense of the people.

★

LaSALLE STREET is trying to head off such a course through its control of the "Big 19" Committee and its successor, the "Citizens of Greater Chicago." Hhese forces are anti-Negro and anti-labor, part and parcel of the corrupt political machines, the policy of jimcrow housing and job discrimination, and the segregation of minorities. They are trying to mold this anti-crime movement in their own image.

Will they succeed? The organization has been broadened to include many groups which are sincerely concerned about organized crime and may prove "troublesome" to Mr. Reed and his associates.

Among these are the PTA, labor organizations, Negro organizations, church organizations and the new neighborhood anti-crime groups.

★

THERE is every possibility of a struggle within the "Citizens of Greater Chicago" — a struggle to make it perform the job it was set up to do—or give way to a genuine people's anti-crime movement.

The Big Business elements stand as the major obstacle to a real fight against organized crime and political corruption. That has always been their role.

Lincoln Steffens, who became America's foremost authority on political graft, recognized that important fact years ago. "Back of the petty larceny," he wrote, "there is grand larceny. And back of the political corruption—and supporting it—is business corruption."

This is the first of two articles. Next week: The problem of the neighborhood crime committees.

These Children . . .
look to YOU for help

- They are the children of political victims whose fathers are away
- Their mothers must work to provide for them
- They face a summer unattended on the streets—unless . . .

SUMMER CAMP AND DAY CAMP CARE CAN BE PROVIDED FOR THEM

Make your contribution to give these children a safe and healthful summer.

Send a check now to:

POLITICAL VICTIMS WELFARE COMMITTEE
6 E. Lake Street, Room 510 Chicago, Ill.

Chicagoans Go to Capital In Defense of Foreign Born

CHICAGO. — Four Chicagoans visited Washington last week as part of a national delegation to demand Presidential veto of the McCarran-Walter Bill, repeal of the McCarran Law, the granting of bail to Martin Young and Peter Haristades, now being held on Ellis Island, and the halting of deportation proceedings aginst Joe Weber, Refugio Martinez and other Midwest deportation victims.

Mrs. Alice Yonick of the Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Gus Pikal, Marie Kratochvil Defense Committee; Harry Sobel, Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; and Nathan Caldwell of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born joined other delegates representing community, fraternal and trade union organization throughout the country. The delegates met under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Various groups visited Congressmen, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, officers of the Department of Justice and left a message at the White House.

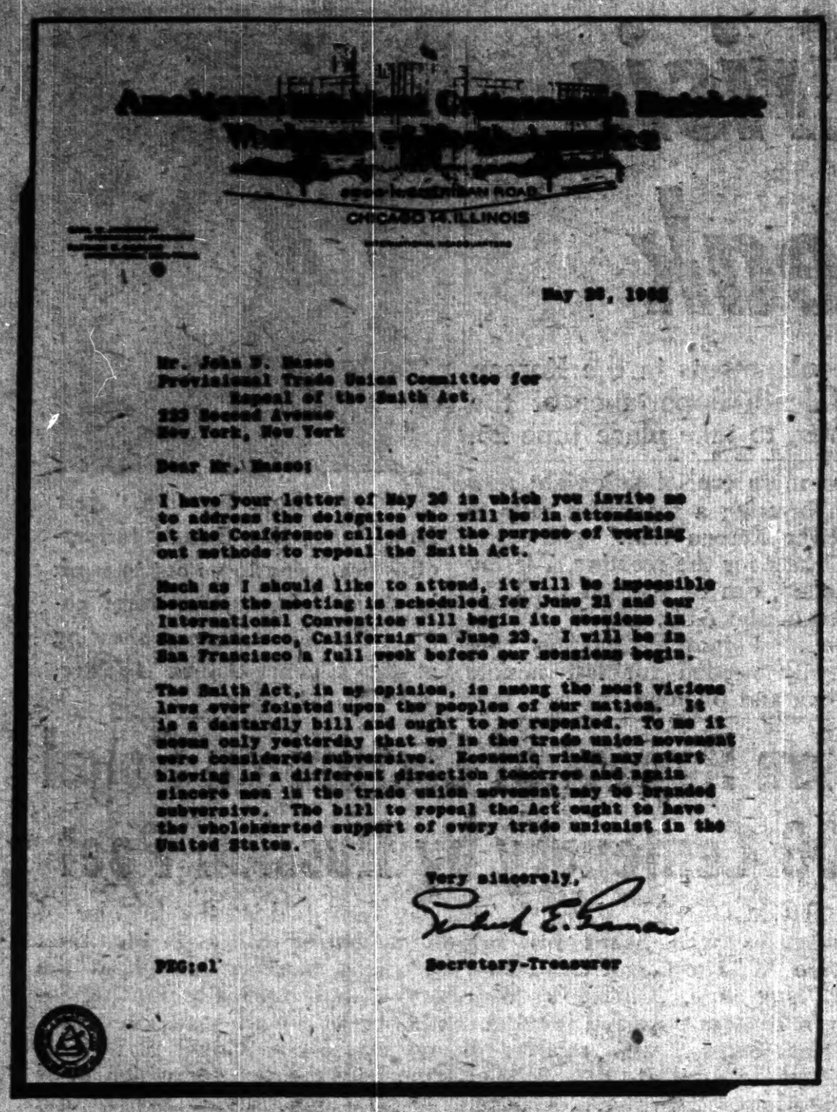
Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, co-chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and professor of Biblical History at Wellesley College, and Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers of America and chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, headed the delegation.

The Chicago delegation called upon Illinois Senators Paul Douglas and Everett Dirksen to support the repeal of the McCarran Law (Internal Security Act of 1950). In showing that this law provides the legal base for attempted destruction of fundamental American liberties attacks on the foreign born, the cases of several Midwest deportation victims were discussed; labor leaders Joe Weber, and Refugio Martinez, Daily Freiheit business manager Moses Resnikoff, Vilnis editors Vincent Andrulis and Leon Prusaika, and great-grandmother Mrs. Marie Kratochvil.

The particularly vicious character of mass scale deportation practiced against the Mexican people by the Immigration Service, as represented by Mr. Martinez, was denounced by the delegates.

The statement left at the White House, urging Presidential veto of the McCarra-Walter Bill, emphasized that this legislation would strip the non-citizen of all rights and relegate the naturalized citizen to a political pawn whose citizenship would be recognized or taken away at the whim and fancy of pety governmental officials.

Representative Thomas S. Gordon, 8th District Illinois, promised unequivocally that he would sustain a presidential veto of the McCarran-Walter Bill and would support measures for the repeal of the Smith and McCarran laws.



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CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

May 20, 1952

Mr. John T. Hasse
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act,
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hasse:

I have your letter of May 20 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,

Patrick E. Gorman

Secretary-Treasurer

PEG:el

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prisoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Baltimore.

Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wife of Joseph Jackson, southern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

★

IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

★

THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

★

PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

★

IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

★

SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

★

KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

Call Rally June 25 on Crisis In Korea; Stover to Speak

CHICAGO.—Crucial daily developments in the Korean war are pointing up the life-and-death importance of the Rally for an End to the Korean War, to take place June 25, the second anniversary of the beginning of the war, at the Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshfield.

The rally, sponsored by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade, will bring together an impressive list of national and local speakers, including: Fred Stover, President of the Farmers Union of Iowa; Axel Nielsen, businessman, candidate for Congress in St. Joseph, Michigan, and father of a POW now in Korea; Idell Umbels, Chairman of the Chicago Women for Peace; Ernst Iijama, UE shop steward.

Some of the slogans around which the rally is being prepared are:

"End the War in Korea Now!" "Observe the Geneva Convention on Exchange of Prisoners of War!" "Support the British and French Position for Transferring Peace Talks to UN Council!" "Outlaw Germ and Atomic Warfare!" "For Major Power Negotiation to Settle All Outstanding Differences!"

"The Korea truce negotiations have reached such a crucial stake" declared Dr. H. H. Noyes, Exec. Dir. of the Illinois Peace Crusade, "that the next few weeks or even days, could well decide the question of world peace, or terrible steps toward World War II. The American people, and especially the peace movement in our country, bear a tremendous responsibility in this situation.

"For our part, in the city of Chicago, there is no more important, no more crucial task for every Chicagoan who values world peace, who understands the horror of the catastrophe that could befall America and the world, . . . there is no more crucial task right now than insuring a successful rally to End the Korean War."

Tickets for the meeting, 74c tav included, can be secured from the office of the APC, 166 W. Washington. Volunteer workers are urgently needed for last minute mailing and phoning.



SCENE from the film, "New Israel," showing Israeli farmerettes preparing to go out to work in their "kibbutz," or farm co-op. The film is now showing at the Cinema Annex Theatre, 3210 W. Madison.

Douglass-Lincoln Group Plans Tea

CHICAGO.—The Annual Tea of the Douglass-Lincoln Fraternal Society, an affair highlighting the struggle for peace and freedom, will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 22, 3 p.m. at the Packinghouse Labor Center, 4859 S. Wabash.

With the public invited, numerous groups have reserved a table for the affair. Among the cooperating groups are:

The New Church in Christ Jesus Unto Holiness, the Chicago Women for Peace (all 10 chapters), the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union, the South Side Chapter of the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council, the South Side Chapter of the American Peace Crusade, the Youth Club of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

Africans Hit by Textile Job Slump

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Hundreds of African families are facing unemployment as a result of the economic recession that has hit the textile factories on the Rand.

Four hundred workers have already lost their jobs. This is 10 percent of the total number of Africans employed in the industry. Additional hundreds are working parttime and may lose their jobs entirely.

African workers are not able to draw unemployment pay. One of the first actions of the Malan Nationalist government in 1949 was to exclude Africans from the provisions of the unemployment insurance act.

In addition, if unemployed African male workers are unable to find employment within a certain period, they are in danger of being deported to the rural areas under a Pass Law provision.

Aid to Greek Democrats Urged

CHICAGO.—Pointing to a new wave of fascist-like arrests in Greece, the Chicago Council of Greek-Americans this week called for collection of clothing and food to aid the democratic Greek people, living today under conditions of extreme terror and privation.

WHAT is kolacky? Is it a new dance, something you eat with a spoon or a new way to curl your hair? Find out at the Czech booth at the July 4th Labor Press Picnic, at Santa Fe Park.

Plan Repeat of Lecture on Gogol 100 Centenary by Russian Poet

CHICAGO.—By demand of Chicagoans who heard his first lecture on "The Gogol Centenary" not long ago, Chicago's well-known Russian poet and literateur, Nicolas Seoeff, will repeat his unusual lecture at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue, on Friday evening, June 27, at 8 p.m.

The 100th anniversary of the demise of Nicolai Gogol, who has been described as the founder of the school of realism in literature, has been marked throughout the world, and especially in the Soviet Union, with many festivals, and revivals of Gogol plays, and especially the two for which he is most famous, "Dead Souls" and "Inspector General."

"No one who does not understand Gogol, and the spirit of the times he lived in, can possibly understand modern Soviet life and Soviet culture," declared Mr. Seoeff.

In addition to the lecture, which is sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, there will be a number of beautiful exhibits on Gogol, just received from the Soviet Union. Also, a brand new exhibit of the recently opened Volga-Don waterway, as well as of the brand new Metro subway stations in Moscow. The lecture is open to the public.

July 4

ALL-NATIONS

Picnic

SANTA FE PARK
91st & WOLF Rd.

★ A beautiful grove packed with nature's blessings.
★ Food Fair—with delicacies from all over the world.
★ Dancing in open pavilion to a top-notch band.
★ Softball — four excellent diamonds.
★ Entertainment — Singing and dancing by talented groups.
★ Carnival games for your delight and enjoyment.

Main Speaker:

Columnist ABNER W. BERRY

DIRECTIONS

BY CAR: Southwest on Ogden Ave. Follow route No. 66 to Wolf Road. Turn left on Wolf Road to 91st St. to Santa Fe Park.

BY SURFACE LINES: Take 63d Street car west to end of line. Take transfer to board next car to end of line in Argo. Take special picnic buses waiting there for Santa Fe Park.

BY BUS: Take Bluebird Argo bus from 20 E. Randolph every hour on the hour. Bus stops at Madison and Ashland, Ogden and Roosevelt, Ogden and Western, Ogden and Kedzie, 22nd and Pulaski, 22nd and Cicero. Bus goes to Argo. Meet picnic bus in Argo at end of car line.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Sponsored by LABOR PRESS COMMITTEE and ILLINOIS COMMITTEE for FREEDOM of the PRESS

Urge Support to Get Progressives on Ballot

CHICAGO.—The Illinois State Board of the Communist Party this week called on the party's members to lend all possible assistance to the Progressive Party in its fight to get on the ballot in Illinois.

The Progressives are now conducting a series of weekend mobilizations in order to secure the high number of election petition signatures required under Illinois law.

The Communist Party's statement declared:

"Regardless of the differences between our program and that of the Progressive Party, we feel that one of the main democractic struggles in this state today revolves around the right of the Progressives to appear on the ballot.

"We call on our members to assist in every way they possibly can this ballot fight to help assure the voters of this state an opportunity to express themselves for peace, for the full rights of the Negro people and labor and for the preservation of America's democratic heritage."

MEMORIAL Day took a toll of 360 killed on the highways. Don't help break another record on July 4th. Attend the Labor Press Picnic at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road. It's close to the city and far enough away to get lost in nature's wonderland.

PAY BOOST

The three top executives of U.S. Steel Corp, cosily share a pay increase of $150,000 to help them keep up with the rising cost of yachts and caviar.



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PEACE rally, Wed. evening, June 25, 8:15 p.m. at Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshfield. Admission 74 cents. Auspices: Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade.

JULY 4 Press Picnic! Carnival, food, entertainment, games. Main speaker, Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs Editor of the Daily Worker. Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road. 50 cents. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

"UKRAINIAN EVENING" with color movies, new photo exhibits and guest speaker William Riback Ukrainian leader from New York City. Sat., June 21, 8 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Donation 50 cents.

End the Korean War Now!

PROTEST MEETING

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 8:15 P. M.

TEMPLE HALL, 330 S. Marshfield Ave.

ADMISSION 74 CENTS

Auspices: Illinois Assembly of the America Peace Crusade

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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Mills Fights for Life in Court

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA. — Testimony that a former sharecropper cannot get a fair trial in Alabama for defending his life from a white man, and escaping a lynch mob, was declared "unbelievable" by Federal Judge Ganey here last week.

Judge Ganey presided as a new round opened in the seven-year court battle against extradition that the Civil Rights Congress has been leading for Fletcher Mills, 25-year-old fur unionist.

Mills, and another Alabama Negro worker, now living in Philadelphia, testified about lynchings they had witnessed in Alabama, beatings, and "trials," of Negroes for defending themselves from whit men.

Jack Zucker, Pennsylvania CRC organizational secretary told of a trip to Alabama the previous weak in search of witnesses. They told him if they came north to testify that Mills could not obtain a fair trial, it would not be safe for them to return home to alabama.

"IT CAN'T BE POSSIBLE," said Judge Ganey at one point. "I just can't believe that the democratic process has broken down in Alabama."

In the face of testimony by Negroes who have witnessed, and in Mills' case, experienced 'democratic process' in Alabama, Judge Ganey damanded "competent witnesses." "Hurry along," he urged Mills' CRC attorney, Ralph Powe, and David Backman. "We don't want to trespass on eternity."

Judge Ganey wanted to know if there was a "law" excluding Negroes from attending trials involving white people and Negroes; he wanted "competent proof" that

(Continued on Page 8)



FLETCHER MILLS

PEACE CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA. — Calling for a big rank and file turnout for the Philadelphia special train to the Chicago July 4th Progressive Party Convention, Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia director declared last week: "This is not an ordinary political Convention, but is a mobilization of the representatives of the tens of millions of Americans for peace.

"Here will be hammered out a program for peace which at the same time meets the pressing economic needs of American workers, and lays down the challenge in the fight to restore basic American civil liberties and to win full equality for America's 15,000,000 Negro citizens."

A special train, at a round trip rate of $40, leaves Philadelphia Thursday, July 3, after work, and returns in time for work on Monday, July 7.

Peace Action

PHILADELPHIA—American policy on prisoners of war in Korea is assailed by an indignant father in a letter appearing in the Philadelphia Inquirer. By what authority, the letter asks, does our delegation to the Armistice Committee, determine that certain Korean or Chinese prisoners should not be returned to their native countries?

"Our own delegation has never furnished the American people any basis for doing so", the letter continues. "There is no precedent in history to support this thesis. As a matter of historical fact, just the opposite has been the practice in all prisoner of war exchanges . . .

"Unless this question is resolved, we can expect our boys to be held for an indefinite period. The longer the solution is delayed the less chance we have of securing the safe return of our boys".

The letter is signed: "J. B. Touey (Father of a US prisoner in Communist hands), Kingston, Pa., June 4".

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Five women, in less than an hour, collected 59 signatures on the petitions for peace and a five power pact on Saturday, June 6.

The women, members of Philadelphia Women for Peace, worked in the Huntington Park section of Philadelphia. They were very much heartened by the widespread anti-war feeling among the people they met.

One vet, just back from Korea, said he and his buddies saw no purpose in the fighting. Other people praised the women for their efforts for peace.

Philadelphia Women for Peace are making these Saturday mobilizations a weekly feature. Last Saturday, June 14, they went out in the Strawberry Mansions section.

'Plenty of Steel' Say Steelworkers

PHILADELPHIA.—Two rank and file Pennsylvania steel workers broke through company propaganda about a "steel shortage" and a "national emergency," and revealed in a radio interview last week that there is actually a steel surplus. "The companies wanted this strike to unload their surplus steel and to crack down on their workers," said steel worker Thomas Bostell.

"The warehouses were full of steel," said John Gillespie, another striking steel worker. "The orders weren't what they were. . . . The allocations of steel to the automobile companies are even being refused, they have so much steel now."

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Both steel workers were interviewed here on the Progressive Party Friday night broadcast—"Peacemakers On the Air"—by Tillman Oglesby, Jr., Progressive Party associate director.

Asked about national defense, Bostell pointed out: "Strong unions make for a strong nation. If anyone is hurting this country, it's the companies who provoked this whole situation for their own greedy profit reasons."

★

ASKED WHAT IT WILL take to win, Gillespie replied: complete solidarity and good leadership with "real close work between the men who are on the bricks and the men who are running the strike, and to stay out as long as is necessary to win. . . ."

Both men hit hard at the Taft-Hartley Act, and the proposed new anti-labor legislation, and said expressions of solidarity had been received from all segments of labor.

Following the interview, Oglesby broadcast the Progressive Party's own position on the steel strike which was also distributed in leaflet form to thousands of workers here at Budd's, on the waterfront, and in other shops and communities.

★

"DECLARING "the steel workers' strike is everybody's business," Oglesby, a Negro fur unionist, charged that the companies "use the war in Korea as their excuse for denying their workers' wage demands and the union shop. They use the war in Korea as a club for application of the Taft-Hartley law and new legislation banning strikes. The end of the war in Korea takes a weapon out of the hands of the steel corporations."

He called for letters to President Truman, Congressmen and Senators, opposing the use of the Taft-Hartley Act against the steel workers or any further anti-labor legislation, and supporting the full Wage Stabilization Board 26-cent settlement proposal.

NO JULY 4 'A-BLAST'!

AN EDITORIAL

Philadelphia, Cradle of Liberty, will be disgraced before the eyes of the country and the rest of the world if the Eevening Bulletin is permitted to go ahead with its "simulated atomb bomb blast" on its annual Fourth of July celebration in Fairmount Park.

Philadelphia children already terrorized by "atomb bomb drills" in the schools, are now to be subjected to a horror "spectacle" with which the Bulletin is hoping to turn over the celebration of our national independence to the atom-bomb maniacs.

The "spectacle," the Bulletin promises, "will come from a 50-inch cylinder of explosive material . . . a flash of light brighter than the surface of the sun will be seen . . . calculated to resemble the atom bomb tests. . . ."

Regardless of any other differences, all Philadelphians should demand that Mayor Joseph Clark stop the Bulletin from using Fairmount Park and the Fourth of July for this dangerous and bloodthirsty murder show on the pretext that it will help "civilian defense."

The real defense of America is to outlaw atomic and germ warfare, and to make the 4th of July a day for demanding an immediate truce in Korea and rejection by the U. S. Senate of the war treaties with the Bonn government resurects the, Nazi-led German army.

APPOINT NEGRO JUDGES!

By ROBERT HARDT

WITH AT LEAST eight judicial posts to be filled currently by appointment in Pennsylvania, the fight for Negro representation in government is an immediate and key issue NOW.

Gov. John Fine has five appointments to make to fill the following vacancies: Three among the Philadelphia magistrates; one in the Municipal Court, one on the Orphans Court.

In the Pennsylvania federal courts, President Truman has three appointments to make. These are due to resignations from Judge Bard, now Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate; Judge McGranery, now U.S. Attorney General; and a new federal district judgeship assigned to Philadelphia.

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THE PHILADELPHIA Bar Association has refused to recommend a Negro for the Municipal Court or for the federal judgeship vacated by McGranery. "This is likely to be the pattern and policy adopted by the bar as each judicial vacancy is created," says the Pittsburgh Courier.

In his pamphlet, Negro Representation, and in recent articles and speeches, Pettis Perry, one of the Communist Party leaders now fighting a Smith Act trial in New York, has emphasized the immediate urgency of the fight for Negro representation in 1952.

This is particularly true in Pennsylvania. Due to the fact that nominations for the 1952 election are over, there is a disposition, even on the part of progressives, to view the issue of Negro representation as confined to the election of Negroes already named.

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BUT THIS is only part of the story, and would defer until "next year" the growing demand and movement among the Negro people for representation in the highest judiciary posts, as well as in all other branches of government.

Out of 30 Pennsylvania Congressional seats to be filled in the November election, not one Negro has been named by either major party. They have confined their Negro candidates within a ghetto-like policy that virtually limits them to the state Assembly.

Only the Progressive Party, in its Fourth Congressional District candidate, David P. Widamen, has slated a Negro for Congress.

It is urgent to bring the issue of Negro representation in Pennsylvania out of the talking stage. This can be done through a drive that would unite all the Negro people and large numbers of white workers and liberals in demanding from Gov. Fine and President Truman: APPOINT NEGRO JUDGES NOW!

27 Negro Workers Upgraded

PHILADELPHIA.—Twenty-seven Negro workers have been upgraded at Philco to jobs in electrical drill, tubes, cabinet, and television assembly, the Pittsburgh Courier reports, as a result of a campaign by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Previously, it was reported, Negroes had been confined to unskilled jobs in the scrap and shipping departments. The NAACP is continuing to press for employment and upgrading of Negro women to office and manufacturing jobs.

The NAACP is also leading a drive to get Negro ball players hired on the Phillies.

Meanwhile, the fight for Negro employment and upgrading continues on a number of fronts, and is winning certain concessions. However, a survey by the Pennsylvania Worker reveals that a big struggle still lies ahead to win the mass of white workers for this job fight, so essential to preserving and bettering their own living standards.

DEEP RESENTMENT at failure of the Republican-controlled legislature to fulfill their pledge for FEPC legislation with enforcement provisions, and the growing strength of the Negro job movement, have been reflected in a move by Republican politicians. Gov. John Fine has appointed a State Commission in Industrial Race Relations, with the object—to "create a climate from which Fair Employment Practices legislation may evolve."

It is to be recalled that even during World War II, it took a militant struggle; with troops finally sent to Philadelphia to enforce President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Commission ruling, to obtain operating jobs for a few Negroes on the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

MET CONCERT AUDIENCE CRITICIZED

Philadelphia.

Editor, The Worker:

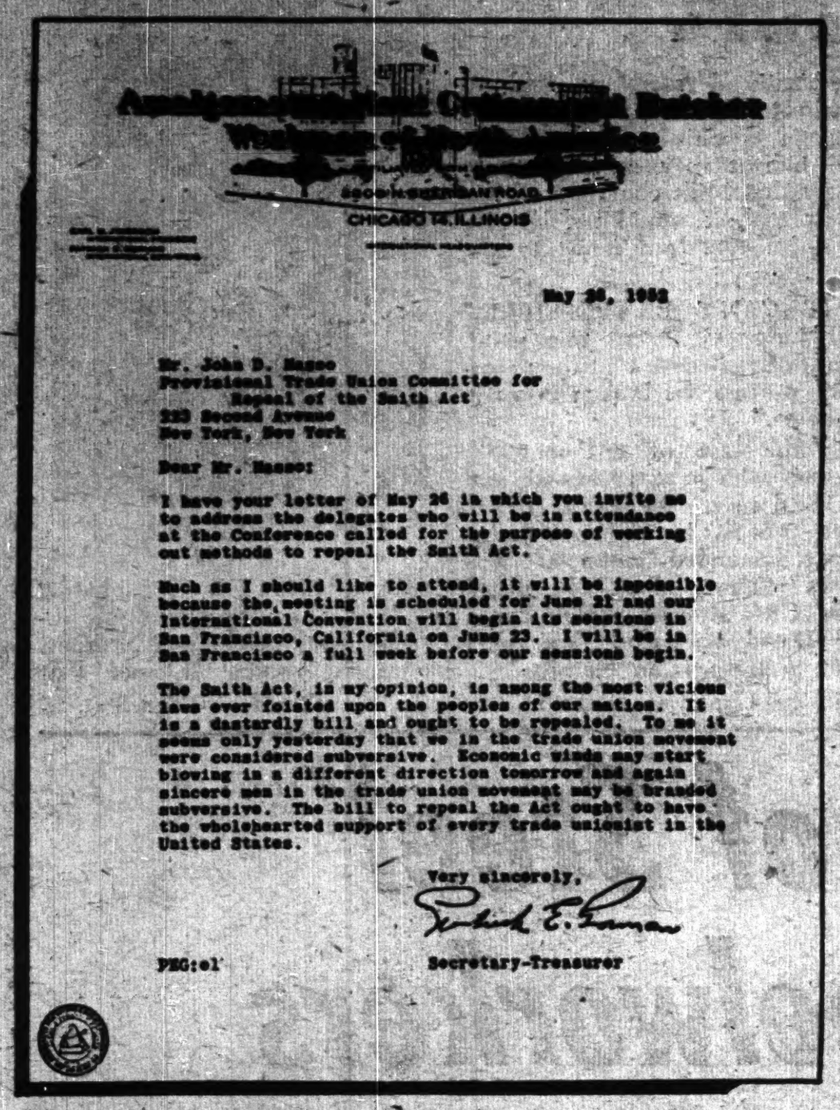
I was a white member of the audience Saturday night at the Met, in Philadelphia, where Mr. Paul Robeson gave his birthday concert.

I feel that as a predominantly white audience we should be aware of the blatant expression of chauvinism that evening and that it should be sharply criticized and corrected.

Among the many misdemeanors, I will mention the following—calling out requests for numbers, the manner of dress which was suitable as picnic apparel, but certainly not in good taste for a concert, smoking, talking while the artists were performing, criticizing the performers so as to interfere not only with the concert, but with the enjoyment of the people in the audience.

We must see that this does not happen again by informing all of our friends of their disregard of the dignity of this Negro artist and world leader for peace.

D. R.



CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

May 26, 1952

Mr. John D. Hanes
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hanes:

I have your letter of May 26 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,

Patrick E. Gorman

Secretary-Treasurer

PEG:el

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Baltimore. Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wofe of Joseph Jackson, southern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

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IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

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THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

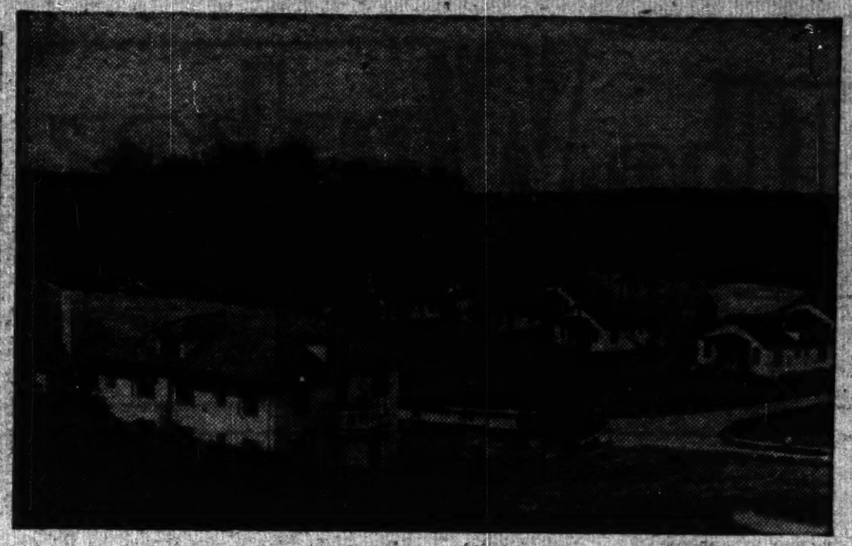
"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

★

PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

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IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

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SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

★

KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

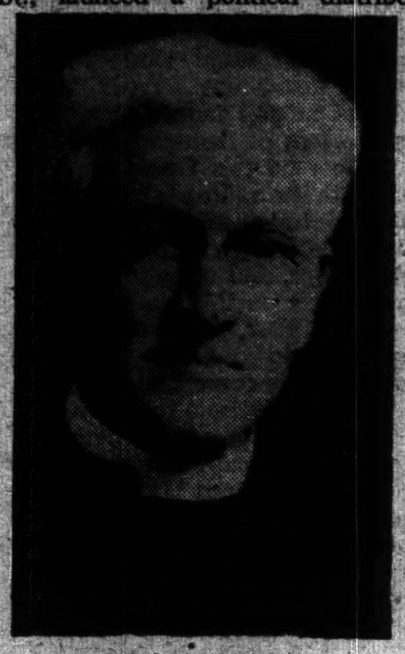
In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VARY

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old retired Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by an eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev. White declared that Dr. Henry Templeton Smith, 115 East 61st St., launced a political diatribe



REV. WHITE

when the patient visited him on May 6. Dr. Smith said, according to the letter, that he "cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist."

Rev. White is now almost blind. One eye removed last year and the other retains only 24 percent of its vision and is steadily deterioriating.

"Everything looks as if a heavy fog rolled into the room," Rev. White told me in his book-lined study. The books were still all there, neatly arranged in the bookcases, though reading is now impossible for Rev. White.

The eye condition dates back to February, 1942, when an attack of acute glucoma required an operation which was performed by Dr. H. Meineke of Roselle, N. J. When the left eye grew worse in August, 1950, Rev. White again sought medical advice. His eye failed to respond to treatment, and a half year later it was suggested that the left eye be removed entirely in order to save the right eye. For this purpose, Rev. White went to St. Luke's Hospital, which provides free hospitalization for Episcopal clergymen.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his care until May of this year. On May 6, after the right eye developed serious trouble, Rev. White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington 'who is an investigator,' and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneousness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which redbaiting produces when an apparently respectable suregon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.

26,000 Ore Miners Out in Steel Strike

By O. HILL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Twenty-six thousand iron ore miners of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have joined with the steel workers in the nationwide steel strike. Along the highway stretching from one end of the Mesaba Range to the other, a distance of 50-60 miles, you can see strike placards announcing that an open pit or underground mine is on strike, with the slogan of "No Contract—No Work."

The general reaction of the great majority of the miners is one of optimism that they will win their full demand for the 26 cents package agreement.

A miner in Keewatin pointed out, "It's really peaceful in this town. No smoke, no noise. You look down into the open pit and it looks like a graveyard. Everything is at a standstill. We sure got the company in the screws now, unless we're sold down the river by the big shots in the union. This is really the best time to strike against the mining companies. By God, we should be able to win that 26 cents."

What about picketing the mines? Don't the miners fear that the company will begin to employ scabs?, I asked the miners in Virginia, Minn.

A big Slav open pit miner assured me there was nothing to worry about. "Look, our towns are on the edge of the open pit. We can look at the entrance from our door steps. We'll know if they start sending in scabs, and we'll stop that pretty damn quick."

What do you think Truman is going to do?, I asked another miner in Buhl. "Well," he said, "in my opinion the Truman administration is on the spot. I think he'll have to side with us for the 26 cents. I don't see where he can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, because that would sure as hell put the Democratic Party in a bad light before the steel and iron ore miners if he did. I think, however, that he will make a deal so that the steel and mining companies will get a good price increase. This of course is no good for the people or the nation."

Another miner in Ely on the Vermillion Iron Range was of the opinion that "the steel companies wanted this strike, because there is developing an overproduction in steel, and the steel companies are after a price increase to add to their fabulous profits."

A Croatian minor in Keewatin was of the opinion that this strike should be extended into every industry. "I'm for a general strike. I think John L. Lewis is right. All the workers should unite and then strike and we would win for sure. This strike shows the solidarity among workers. It's different from 1916."

Locals of the miners have been sending in resolutions to Truman and Congress against using the Taft-Hartley Law or of enacting any other repressive legislation against the workers. Many of the miners expressed the opinion that if the Taft-Hartley Law is invoked or other legislative measures are taken to force the steel workers and miners back without granting their demands, they would stay on strike regardless.



STRIKE FREEZES OUT SHIPMENT—The completely effective steel strike has halted delivery of thousands of tons of ore for steel mills in Gary and East Chicago, Ind. The ore is in these huge boats docked in a slip.

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J.

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

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FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecuter Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director—Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe has the respect and admiration of everyone.

The Billion-Dollar Club of Sixty U.S. Corporations

By Federated Press

SIXTY COMPANIES rated membership in America's most exclusive club last year. Only requirement for admission is that the company have over $1 billion in assets.

Among them, the 60 members of the Billion Dollar Club had assets in 1951 of $157,781,991,606, more than three times as much as the budget for the entire U. S. last year. Their assets weer over $10 billion higher than in 1950, when their combined wealth was $147,176,173,346.

The select 60 had more than their money in common. Most of them belonged to one of the eight financial interest groupings that dominate the American economy and plan corporate strategy.

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BUSINESS conditions were so good last year that the club took in three new members. They were Westinghouse Electric Corp., Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago and the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. Size of the club has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor. (Data for 1941), when only 32 companies had passed the $1 billion mark.

A breakdown of the club membership showed it included 22 banks, 13 insurance companies, 13 industrial firms, six railroads, four public utilities, one mail order house and one credit company.

Richest of them all was the Rockefeller-controlled Metroopitan Life Insurance Co., which headed the list with reported total assets of $10.9 billions. J. P. Morgan's huge Bell Telephone System dropped to second place for the first time in years because of a change in accounting methods which sliced $8 billion off its reported assets.

Bell's reported assets last year were $9.7 billion. It showed the biggest increase in assets of any club member—$983 million more than in 1950. All but two of the 60 companies increased their assets from 1950 to 1951.

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LEADING OFF the industrial members was Standard Oil of New Jersey (Rockefeller), which reported assets of $4.7 billion. Five other oil companies also made the grade. Standard Oil of Indiana had $1.8 billion; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., $1.7 billion; Standard Oil of California, $1.3 billion; Gulf Oil Corp., $1.5 billion; and Texas Co., $1.5 billion.

U. S. Steel Corp. ranked hird after Standard of New Jersey in industrial wealth. Its empire, controlled by Morgan interests, was valued at $3.1 billion. Other industrial gants were General Motors, $3.6 billion in assets; duPont, which has the major interest in GM, $1.5 billion; Bethlehem Steel (Kuhn Loeb and Rockefeller). $1.5 billion; Morgan's General Electric, $1.4 billion; and Westinghouse Electric (Mellon), $1 billion.

The National City Bank of New York in its June newsletter revealed the membership of the more democratic club which admits multi-millionaire firms along with the billionaires. Membership, however, is restricted to the 100 wealthiest industrial companies in the U. S.

At the end of 1951 these 100 largest manufacturing companies had total assets of $60.1 billion. They employed an average of 42,000 workers each.

STEEL CITY PROGRESSIVES FIGHT FOR MEETING RIGHT

PITTSBURGH.—Renewed harassment of the Progressive Party in this city was revealed in the refusal of the Police Inspector of the Second District, which covers the Hill, main center of Negro population, to allow the organization to hold open-air meetings. Requests had been made for a permit for the corner at Wylie Ave. and Junilla St. The meetings were to have started June 14.

The inspector informed Alexander Wright, regional director of the organization, that he was opposed to such meetings. He "didn't want anybody to get hurt" as "some mothers with sons in Korea might start trouble." After further lecturing Wright on this country as "the best in the world where people have the highest living standards," the inspector warned a permit would be gotten "only over his strenuous objections."

The organization protested denial of the permit to the Mayor's office and was informed that they would "try" to get it for them. The party will send an official delegation to take up the matter if there are any further delays.

"No matter what happens," declared Wright, "the Progressive Party is going to exercise to the full its constitutional right of free speech. We are opposed to any individual, police or others, getting away with a censorship over what American citizens may or may not say."

DIRT STREETS' ACTION

The citizens Committee, which is trying to get a dozen dirt streets in the Hill paved, will hold a mass meeting June 27 at the Vann School, on Watt St., between Webster and Wylie Ave.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITTEE

A Progressive Unemployed Committee was formed at a meeting in the Progressive Party headquarters to forward the struggle for more adequate relief, better housing conditions, and jobs. Howard Davis, who was prominent in the unemployed struggles of the 1930s, is chairman.



ANDY ONDA

Onda to Write Series On the Jury System

Editor's note: Beginning with this issue we shall run weekly a series of articles exposing the ways in which federal juries are chosen in the Western Pennsylvania District so as to virtually ensure conviction of defendants when political issues, such as those involved under Smith Act prosecutions, are concerned. The first article is in the adjoining column on the right.

These articles are based on extended investigation of court and other records and will prove eye-openers to those taken in by the talk about "fair trials" and "impartial administration of justice." They will reveal that frameups are going on as usual, with the victims being workers, progressives, and particularly "political heretics."

Defendant Andy Onda is writing the series, material for which is being gathered by the other defendants and by friends. Onda is confined under a physician's care because of a very serious heart condition.

PITTSBURGH 'SIX' CHARGE

Jury Choice Illegal And Undemocratic

By ANDY ONDA

PITTSBURGH.—"The system used in the selection of jurors by the Federal Courts of the Western Pennsylvania District is ILLEGAL and UNDEMOCRATIC," was the defense of the record cards of the charge hurled by the six Smith Act case defendant at the four U. S. District Court judges, who sat together in a public conference here June 13 to consider questions raised in a number of pending civil suits and the Smith Act case, involving methods of jury selection and investigations.

"We specifically charge that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against us was illegally and undemocratically selected and that this indictment charging us with violation of the Smith Act is invalid," followed the accusation against the system in general. The charges were contained in a statement filed with the court on behalf of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James H. Dolsen, Ben Careathers, William Robertson and Irving Weissman.

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THE DOCUMENT cites Chief Judge Wallace S. Gourley's official pronouncement justifying the system. According to this the names of persons for jury service are secured by the Jury Commissioner and the Clerk of Courts, independent of each other, from the following sources:

(a) Names suggested by members of this (federal) Court.

(b) Names presented by members of the various state and county courts in this district.

(c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

(d) Names secured from reliable persons in the various counties of this district, who are identified as informants.

(e) Names selected from telephone directories in this district.

(f) Names of individuals personally known by the Jury Commissioner and Clerk of Courts.

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THE DEFENDANTS POINT out that the U. S. Supreme Court has emphasized that "The American tradition of trial by jury, considered in connection with either criminal or civil cases, necessarily contemplates an impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community."

However, an examination by the 23 members of the Grand Jury which indicted them showed these listings of occupation: one building superintendent, bookkeeper for a refractory company, manager of a restaurant, state public health officer, Protestant minister, insurance agent, self-employed carpenter, senior clerk at a state employment office, engineer, retired merchant, retired stationary engineer and 12 housewives.

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THE STATEMENT comments: Can this be a cross-section of the community of Western Pennsylvania, the nation's largest steel-producing area, with its tens of thousands of wage workers and not one steelworker served? With its huge mining industry employing also tens of thousands and not one miner on this Grand Jury of 23? With its railroads and thousands of trainmen and track repairmen, its big construction and repair shops, and not a single railroad worker on this panel? With its great glass, stoen and clay products industry employing thousands of wage earners, and yet not one on the jury from this industry? With its widespread machine (including electrical) industry that employs thousands in a single plant, and not one on the jury? Not a single laborer of any kind on the jury of 23 despite the thousands of laborers in the district!

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"NO AMOUNT of platitudes about 'justice' and 'equality for all under the law,' no amount of speeches by politicians, can change these facts," the statement emphasizes.

"These facts," this section of the document concludes, "prove that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against the six defendants was not a cross-section of the community and that the indictment is therefore invalid." (The next part of the statement will appear in next week's issue.)

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NEARLY ALL THE session was taken up with the attempts of the judges to confine the issues to four damage suits in which Attorney Hymen Schlessinger had attacked the methods of jury selection before each of the four judges. Two of these involved the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., U. S. Steel subsidiary. One was against the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and the other against the Glenshaw Glass Co. The judges apparently wanted to bind the defense in the Smith Act case to accept whatever might be the decision finally in these jury questions as binding also on them. The effort failed, however.

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OVERRULING objections by Attorney Schlesinger, a group of nine lawyers, connected with the biggest corporations in the area, were allowed to intervene "for the sole purpose of filing a brief and rendering any other assistance that they can" on the questions of whether the system of drawing federal jurors is "sufficiently" representative of the community and whether making available to counsel for litigants . . . a "reasonable time before service" on a jury the names, addresses and occupation of prospective jurors "deprives any litigant of due process of law."

Lay Off 5,000 Cambria Miners

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local office of the State Employment Service estimates that at least 5,000 miners are out of work in Cambria County. Miners still operating are down to two or three days a week.

According to the National Coal Association, soft coal production the week ending June 7 was 7,500,000 tons. This was nearly a million tons less than for the preceding week and about two and a quarter million tons less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Calls for 35-Hr. Week In Textile Industry

READING.—The Central Labor Union (AFL) of Philadelphia has endorsed a bill calling for a 35-hour week with 40 hours pay in the textile, hosiery and knit goods industry.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by George Rhodes, Democratic Congressman from Berks County and is now in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Congressman Rhodes, of Reading, lives in one of the largest hosiery centers of the United States. The Business Review, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, pointed out that employment took the sharpest drop in the Reading area last year.

Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

Negroes were excluded from juries, and mentioned that he had served as a judge in Florida and "knew" that Negroes got fair trials there.

Individuals and groups representing close to five million people have urged the government to drop extradition proceedings against Mills. More public protest is needed, the CRC said last week. It urges wires and letters to Attorney General McGranery, Washington; Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg; and Philadelphia District Attorney Richardson Dilworth.

Mills' fight for life, which has already been rejected once by the U.S. Supreme Court, started in 1945. Then 18, and a sharecropper, Mills defended himself from his white landlord who was clubbing him to death. He managed to escape Alabama just ahead of a lynch mob. The government is using the "Federal Fugitive Act" to try and send him back.

Mellon-Morgan Tie

PITTSBURGH.—The increasingly close tie-up between the Mellon and the Morgan interests, which was symbolized by joint erection in the heart of this city of the new 40-story skyscraper occupied by both, has been emphasized with the appointment of Benjamin J. Fairless, chairman of the board and president of the U.S. Steel Corp., to the board of directors of the Mellon Natl. Bank & Trust Co. Richard King Mellon himself made the announcement.

PEOPLES NATURAL GAS PRICE HIKE HITS 219,000 USERS

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

(Continued from last week)

Any even partial analysis of the finances of the natural gas utilities and the complicated system of holding companies which disguise their wholesales robbery of the ordinary customer reveal these concerns as pots of gold for the wealthy who own them.

In last week's issue we saw that the People's Natural Gas Co. of Pittsburgh, which has just been given the right by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to gouge $2,625,000 a year more out of its 219,000 customers in Western Pennsylvania, is owned by the huge Consolidated Natural Gas Co.

According to Moody's "Public Utilities" this holding company had on Jan. 1, 1951, an accumulated surplus in profits of $92,863,049! No wonder the rich holders of its bonds and stock shout so stridently about the beauties of "the American free enterprise system!"

What does it cost to produce the natural gas for the Consolidated system and thereby for its wholly owned subsidiary—the Peoples Natural Gas Co.? The Moody manual does not disclose this. It does, however, give the costs for another huge system—the Columbia Gas System, from which the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. of Pittsburgh, buys its natural gas. The costs certainly cannot differ much.

Columbia's average cost per 1,000 cubic feet in the period 1945-9 ran from 16,84 to 19.37 cents in the Appalachian field and from 19.14 to 21.04 cents in the Southwest. The gas manufactured by the Columbia system itself cost it only 7.25 to 11.73 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Compare this to the $1.21 that was charged by the Peoples Natural Gas Co, for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas—or to the price you are paying — and you will realize how the people are being milked by the big monopolies. Moreover, the 21.21 price has been raised to $1.50 by the PUC's recent permit to the company for the $2,625,000 raise in rates.

Some 219,000 customers of the People's Natural Gas Co are paying "through the nose" for this refusal of the PUC to carry out its sworn duty of protecting the public from the exactions of this utility.

In the next article we will show the kind of skin game that in the same fashion is being played upon its several hundred thousand customers by the Equitable Gas Co. in this area.

Plan Strike Against One-Man Trolleys

PHILADELPHIA.—While the multi-million fare steals of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. are being exposed in current fare proceedings before the Public Utility Commission, its 10,000 CIO Transport Workers have been authorized to take "all the necessary steps, including strike," to stop extension of one-man trolley operation.

PTC plans to convert five routes to one-man operation on June 30, with three additional runs out to one-man operation during the "owl hours," in the early morning.

Milk Employes Gain In New Contract

PITTSBURGH.—AFL Local 250, Milk and Ice Cream Salesmen, Drivers & Dairy Plant Employes Union, voted to accept new contract conditions under which 1,700 plant employes, now on a 5-day work week basis, will get an 8-cent hourly pay raise, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. All workers in the industry retiring when 65 years old, if having had 25 years of service, will get $125 monthly pension. If totally disabled after 15 years work they will get $50 a month when 55 years of age.

NUTTALL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Despite threats by Division Manager L. R. Botsai of Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Nuttal Gear Works that the jobs of 400 men and women who have been on strike since April 15 will be "lost forever" unless they immediately return to work, the strike continues solid.

Botsai's letters and circulars to the strikers denouncing their leaders as "Communists" have fallen flat. The company's attempt to utilize stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic to "finger" strike leaders fell flat.

The Westinghouse boss says the Navy has removed a couple of incompleted minesweepers from the plant and that this removes both the cause of the dispute over time-values and the jobs of at least a hundred workers. He just can't understand why the workers so obstinately persist in picketing the plant, laughing his threats and attempted bribes to scorn!

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Real Story of U. S. Planes Over the Soviet Frontier

— See Page 3 —

Vol. XVII, No. 25 — 26 — June 22, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

DEMAND CITY ACTION ON B'KLYN FIRETRAP WHERE SEVEN DIED

By MICHAEL SINGER

AN ANGRY STORM of tenant rebellion swept Brooklyn's workingclass communities in the charred wake of the tinder-box murder that snuffed out the lives of seven Puerto Rican mothers and children in Bedford-Stuyvesant Wednesday. The screams of the trapped families as fire roared through the cardboard walls and up the wooden stairs of 1101 Bedford Ave. struck a dreaded note of fear and warning and roused thousands of families to alert.



WATCHING HORROR OF FIRE from which they fled this tense group of tenants look on as firemen battle the flames that took seven lives in tenement at 1101 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Juan Colon, who has but one leg, took two children to a ledge until they were rescued. At left is Maria Colon. At right, Paquita Arrellano, mother of six children who were rescued.

Throughout Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg, Brownsville, East New York, Red Hook, Greenpoint, Park Slope and Coney Island, Negro and white tenants shouted "Murder" and demanded criminal prosecution of the landlord and a complete investigation of the fantastic alibis given by Housing and Building authorities for four years of official neglect.

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IN ALL those areas landlord violations similar to the ones that killed Rodriguez and Sento families at 1101 Bedford Ave. are rampant. The Bedford - Stuyvesant firetrap had no fire escapes. It had no fire-retardation. It had no sprinkling system. It had nothing but death in every nook and corner of its rent-gouging apartments.

Since 1948 Brooklyn Superintendent for the Department of Housing and Building Benjamin Saltzman said he has had the building listed for violations. That year a fire ravaged the structure but fortunately none was killed. In 1950 Mrs. Bessie Honig, present landlord, was ordered to install a fire escape and other fire preventive and safety equipment. When the blaze struck Wednesday she had not yet complied with the order.

District Attorney Miles F. McDonald after a brief questioning released her Thursday. Housing Superintendent Saltzman is "investigating" why the inspectors never forced compliance with building regulations. Mayor Impellitteri called a conference of Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, Housing Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy, Fire Commissiner Jacob Grumet, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, and Corporation Counsel Dennis M. Hurley at City Hall to get "reports" on the tragedy.

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REPORTS, investigations, subpoenas—and whitewash! This is

(Continued on Page 8)

'. . . . a Useless Damned War'

—Two years of the war in Korea—see Magazine Section

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

French Patriot

The arrest of Jacques Duclos in Paris is a cynical contempt of the French people who know him as a great patriot. An interview with him after he organized the liberation of Paris from the Nazis in 1944.

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Hitler Medal for Ike's Sponsor

Thomas J. Watson of the multi-million dollar I.B.M. Corp. is a symbol of the forces behind the Eisenhower campaign. One of the first big money men to back Ike, he was decorated by Hitler.

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Negro Woman For Peace

One of the delegates to the Inter-American Peace Congress tells how they met under extreme difficulties, what they are doing for peace in South America.

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He Sounded The Warning

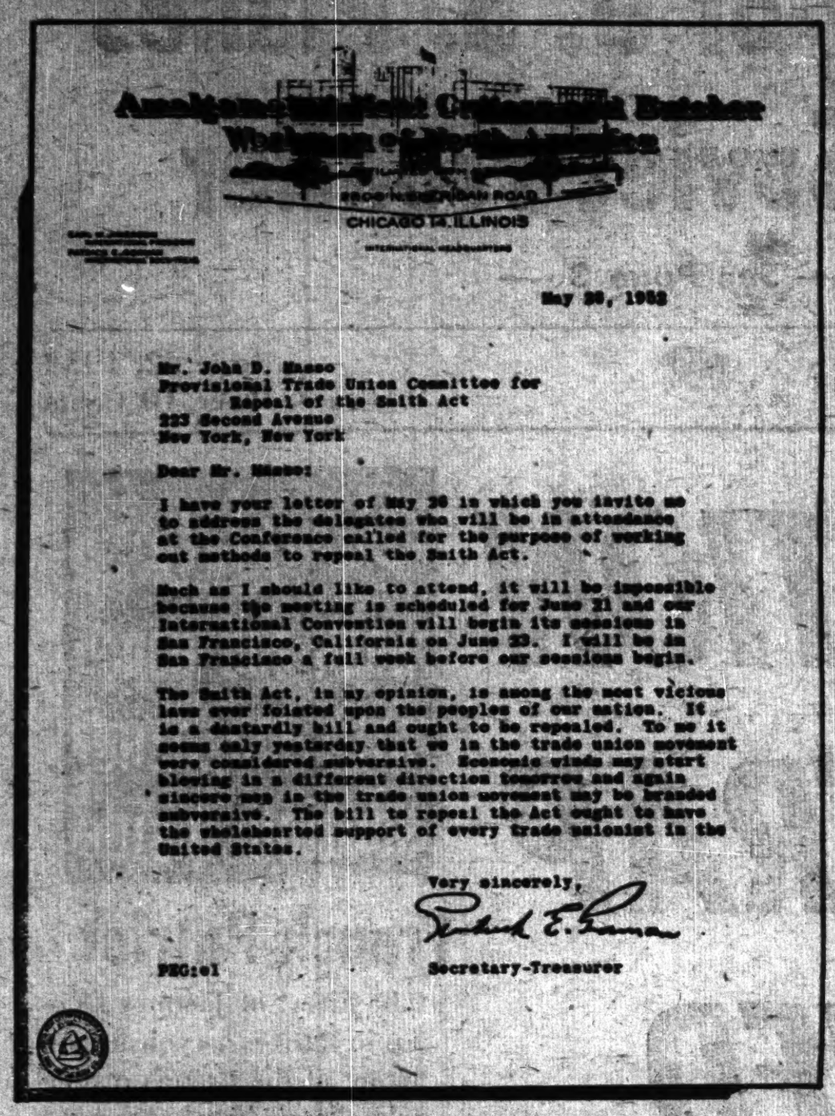
John Williamson, who is spending his 49th birthday in prison on a Smith Act frameup, sounded the warning when others would not hear. Yet one year after, unions everywhere are becoming alerted to the dangers about which he warned.

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Also Columns And Features

on books, movies and vital topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE



Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America

CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

May 20, 1952

Mr. John D. Maeso
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Maeso:

I have your letter of May 20 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,

Patrick E. Gorman

PEG:el

Secretary-Treasurer

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prisoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Maryland. Dr. France introduced [illegible]

Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wife of Joseph Jackson, southern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amnesty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

(Page Two Column Two)

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

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IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

★

THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

"We want to hear your views," Marcantonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

★

PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in gathering [illegible]



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

★

IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

★

SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

★

KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

(Page Two Column Three)

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J. -

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for Life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there—while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

★

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director. Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe "has the respect and admiration of everyone."

French Communists Call for Building Anti-Fascist Front

(Continued from Page 3.)

with complete illegality and violates the Constitution, we carry forward our struggle in full daylight, in legal and constitutional forms, by petitions and delegations, leaflets and newspapers, meetings and demonstrations, parades and strikes."

LeCoeur had earlier last week called for "throwing open the doors and windows, banishing all sectarianism" in the fight for peace, for economic demands and for liberty."

In his interview with L'Unita, the former miner and newest of the Communist secretaries flatly declares that the "workingclass, guided by its Communist Party, does not have after 'the events of May 28' any perspectives different than before these 'events.'"

The central thread is to save the peace, he said: "To save the peace is for the French Communists Party an imperative in the service of which everything else is subordinated.

"The workingclass all by itself cannot save the peace. On the other hand, nobody can defend the peace without or against the workingclass."

The preoccupation of the Communists, he repeats in addressing the newspaper of the Italian Communist Party "is the necessity of sealing in unity for peace, and for this very precise objective, a fraternity of struggle with the commitments that this implies for one and another."

LeCoeur concludes with a recollection of Thorez' words to the last national Congress of the Party, pledging loyalty by the Communists in their commitments to their allies, while asking only the full right to express their views when these differ from others; the main problem is not differences even on fundamental issues of the origin of the war danger, but union in action to save the peace, Thorez had said.

In the trade union field, Frachon smashingly dismissed the pretension of right-wing Socialist union leaders to build some kind of new center replacing the CGT. He repeated an earlier challenge that the resources and strength of all labor centers in France be investigated by a joint committee.

The CGT secretary defended the call for partial strikes on behalf of Duclos and democratic liberties as a proper union function

The CGT, Frachon repeated, is "not a Communist organization, because it is an organization of all the workers and not all workers are Communists; the CGT is not an anti-Communist organization, not only because many workers are Communists but because anti-Communism has been for a century the arm of the exploiters, the screen behind which innumerable crimes against working people have been committed."

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Demand City Act in Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

the normal course of Tammany-Republican reaction to tenement fires that kill Negro, Puerto Rican and white families, to landlords who flout the law, gouge the tenants and are briefly quieried while entire families are wiped out by their murderous neglect. The fires in Harlem, in Brownsville, in Coney Island, in Bedford, in Williamsburg on the lower East Side, in the South Bronx—fires caused more by profiteeing landlords and cynical machine politicians than by a match or an arsonist or spontaneous combustion — are grisly precedents to the kind of action that the city will take against Mrs. Honig and the Housing and Building officials.

★

THERE CAN BE no recompense that will bring back the lives of Mrs. Anna Rodriguez, 27 and her three children, Ferdinand, 9, Alassandra, 8, and Ralph 11.

Alibis and desperate "off the hook" City Hall conferences will not bring life back to Mrs. Lucy Sento, 27, and her son, John 9, and her 55-year-old mother.

Their fire-riddled unrecognizable bodies, found like charcoal embers in the smokey remains of what was once "home," call out for mass action to end forever the nightmarish threat of more fires, more violations, more neglect, more murders.

The people of Brooklyn demand to know:

Why was nothing done when an inspector on July 6, 1950—the last time the building was checked despite proven violations going back to 1948—casually reported that the structure was not under his "jurisdiction?"

★

HOW CAN the city officials explain their failure to find Mrs. Honig in two years when Saltzman NOW ADMITS that on March 15, June 26 and Sept. 20, —all in 1951—she paid $10 fines in Municipal Court for violations in her other building properties at 244 S. Ninth St., Brooklyn?

Has the Department checked her other building? Does she own other property under other names, like Mrs. Bessie Pogar or Rose Kardumsky?

Saltzman alibis his failure to inspect the 1101 Bedford Ave. prye to the fact that there are 270,000 buildings in Brooklyn and he does not have a large enough staff to check each violation.

The crime rests not only with Saltzman but with Mayor Impellitteri and former Mayor William O'Dwyer and Gov. Dewey—because they WERE TOLD that housing inspection staffs had to be increased or families would die.

★

WHY wasn't the original landlord, John Porter, jailed in 1948 when he failed to install fire-escapes and other fire-retardation work after violations had been reported?

Why was nothing done until 1950—when another check was made?

Why didn't Borough Building Superintendent Saltzman make out criminal charges against Porter when he learned in 1950 that Porter still hadn't compiled with demands to repair the building?

Why did it take Saltzman two WHOLE YEARS to find Mrs. Honig after letters to her in March, July and November, 1950, asking whether she had begun repairs and installations?

★

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, former City Councilman and Negro Communist leader framed under the Smith Act, repeatedly demanded that the city increase its budget appropriations for more housing inspectors. He made this demand following the tragic Amsterdam Ave. fires in Harlem five years ago. He made these demands at every single budget hearing of the Board of Estimate and the Council Finance Committee. He charged the Tammany Democrats at City Hall with conspiring with Gov. Dewey and the Republican-controlled legislature to slash appropriations for the health and welfare of the people in order to levy higher and expanded consumer taxes.

The New York Tenants Council leaders like William Stanley, Estelle Quinn, and Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Council, warned the city at many official hearings that lack of competent, adequate housing inspectors menaced the lives of thousands of fire-trap tenement families.

Now Saltzman talks about "lack of staff."

★

THE BROOKLYN Tenants, Welfare and Consumer Council, which spearheaded the struggle against fire hazards and landlord attacks in every borough housing crisis of recent years, has rallied the entire organization to an all-out and bitter-end fight against the latest challenge of the landlord-politician conspiracy.

Mrs. Libuger, in an angry statement, charges that the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave. is the horrible climax of housing discrimination against Puerto Ricans. "Over-crowded fire breeding ghettoes, exorbitant rents—and now murder," she said.

She recalled the eight fires in four weeks that swept Brooklyn during May, the two children dead in the Brownsville conflagration at Stone and Dumont Aves., the six persons seriously burned, the two women killed in the fire on Myrtle Ave. a few weeks ago, and warned.

"The horrible fact is that there are thousands and thousands of more firetraps waiting to devour whole families like the Bedford Ave. tragedy."

★

SHE DENOUNCED the "deaf ear" by the city administration to demands of the Brooklyn Tenant Council at budget hearings to increase the housing inspector staff and blasted the official alibis for the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave as "flimsy," "insulting to one's intelligence," and part of the "discriminatory pattern of whitewashing officials when Negroes and Puerto Ricans are victims of their barbarous supremacist policies."

The irony of the treaty is that Leroy Frederick, Negro veteran, who crawled along the burning ledge from his home at 1105 Bedford Ave. and saved the lives of a one-legged man, his wife and two children from the adjoining fire-box, cannot get into a low-rent housing project though he has applied many times, Mrs. Libuser pointed out.

The Tenants Council demanded full restoration of the budget cut in the Housing and Building Department, an end to official laxity and neglect, full indemnity for loss of lives and property to the surviving families, relocaton to decent housing for all survivors, prosecution of the landlord to the fullest extent of the law, and a complete overhauling and probe of the Housing and Building Department.

"Our organization pledges full support to all tenants in their struggle to end discrimination in housing and for safe and decent homes," Mrs. Libuser said. "We urge all people's organizations to join our fight and back this program for decent housing, for safe housing, for democratic housing."

Special Session Needed to Erase Tax Burden Here

By MICHAEL SINGER

NEW YORK CITY politicians are not taking the vote for granted any longer. No more do the club-house bosses and district leaders talk of the "machine" vote or of push-button support as they used to.

There are at least four indications that the Tammany-Republican officeholders are fearful of continued independent ballot activity next November. The latest was the unanimous resolution of the City Council to demand that Gov. Dewey summon a special summer-session of the State Legislature to enact a new and equitable fiscal policy which would increase state aid and eliminate the burdensome Impellitteri-Dewey taxes.

★

WHEN THE PROPOSAL was first made by the American Labor Party last April Councilmen rejected it as "impractical." But the sweeping opposition to the sales tax, cigarette, auto and other levies so frightened the politicos that on May 6 they adopted a resolution for a special state legislature to deal only with tax and fiscal programs.

With the election temper of the people becoming more strident every day the Council last week pressed for such action and asked that it be represented in forthcoming state-city top policy meetings. The demagogy behind this maneuver is the support these same legislators gave to the Impellitteri budget which fastened over $23,000,000 in hardship levies on the public.

★

THE SECOND INDICATION of the political nightmare in bipartisan camps is the length to which leaders are giving lip-service to demands for Negro representation on all levels of government. Both Tammany, Republican, and county Democratic spokesmen are privately expressing alarm at the sweep and strength of this unity movement which is embracing thousands of rank and file voters of all parties.

In Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and in Queens and the Bronx some Democratic and Republican leaders are maneuvering to sidetrack or "capture" this Negro representation struggle by offering to support Negro candidates and then deliberately putting up lily-white slates in Negro districts. This is what is happening with the Republican ticket in Harlem's 21 S. D. after Daniel J. Reisner, County Committee secretary, promised "complete sympathy" to proposals from the Initiating Commitee to Elect a Negro to the State Senate.

★

HOWEVER, pressure from Negro and white voters has grown to a point where no old-guard political leader dares to reject off-hand demands for selection of Negro candidates. Many two-party spokesmen, particularly in lower echelons, have already indicated they are ready to give a measure of active support to this struggle.

The other indications reflecting changing moods among the voters that is forcing old-guard parties to go slow in official speech-making and debates in the City Council, Board of Estimate, Assembly and State Senate, are the demands for peace, collaboration with the Soviet Union and disgust at the witch-hunt emasculation of civil liberties.

★

THE LEGISLATURE last winter was unique in that all slashing anti-civil rights proposals were killed and not a single red-batiing speech except the rampage by Sen. John Hughes during the Hughes-Brees debate, was made on either floor of the house. Similarly, in the City Council and on the Board of Estimate, officials have refrained from the blatant hysterical atomic-war shrieks and anti-Communist spiels that once echoed through City Hall daily are seldom heard.

The people of Brooklyn, turned away from the Academy of Music at the last minute, jammed the Biltmore on Church Ave. last week to overflowing to hear the story a few have wanted to silence forever.

Two major events, continuing the search into the truth in the ROSENBERG CASE!

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- **PROF. EPHRAIM CROSS, leading opponent of anti-Semitism**
- **DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary, Rosenberg Committee**
- **JOSEPH BRAININ, chairman, Rosenberg Committee**

FEATURING

The Court Room events that brought about the convictions and extraordinary sentences: Death for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and 30 years imprisonment for Morton Sobell.

How the presence of a box of Jello on a pantry shelf was made to sound incriminating.

How a man who failed the 8 technical courses he attempted after high school testified that he pieced the A-Bomb secret together out of snatches of overheard conversation, and then put it down on 12 pages.

How that testimony sent his sister and brother-in-law to the Death House, while his own wife went scot free and he got 15 years, parole in five.

The ordeal of Ethel Rosenberg in Sing Sing's Death House, and her unbreaking assertion:

"We Are Innocent"

HERE IS YOUR ISSUE!

Should the convictions and unprecedented sentences stand, and these three proven—too late—the victims of A-Bomb hysteria, what safety for any of us?

Sponsored by: The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman — DAVID ALMAN, Exec. Secy.
246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. MU 4-7140

A MESSAGE TO ALL NEW YORKERS!

Will you be in town on Sunday, June 22nd?
If so, you can have the time of your life by attending the colorful

HUNGARIAN FOLKFESTIVAL AND PICNIC

on the Glorious cool CASTLE HILL GARDENS, right on the banks of the Long Island sound. (Temperature always 15 percent lower than in the city) THE PICNIC WILL TAKE PLACE ALL DAY. There will be a thrilling program featuring:

Leon Bibb — Les Pine — Betty Sanders

and dancing to the tune of a fine Hungarian-American Gypsy orchestra

★

Treat yourself to the culinary wonders of world famous Hungarian Barbecue (lacipecsenye), Goulash cooked on open hearth, Golden brown pure beef Hungarian Hamburger (fasirt), served with renowned genuine Hungarian wines, Tokay or Badacsony or freshly tapped beer. For dessert you may treat yourself to world famous Hungarian strudles filled with succulent cherries, nuts, apple, or mohn or cheese, or an endless variety of home baked delicacies baked direct for this occasison by members of the Bronx Hungarian Womens Club. All of these at remarkably low prices!

★

DIRECTIONS: To Castle Hill Ave., Bronx — Take IRT Pelham Bay Line to Castle Hill Ave. There transfer to bus to the end of the line, EAST on the SOUND. (It is only a five minute bus ride.)



The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JUNE 22, 1952 SECTION 2

Ike's Main Sponsor Wore a Hitler Medal

Thomas J. Watson of the $400 Million I. B. M. Corp. is a symbol of the forces behind the Elect Eisenhower campaign. He gave Hitler the Nazi salute as he was decorated with the Nazi German Eagle; he was the first big capitalist to back Eisenhower; he runs one of the tightest anti-union companies in America.

By ART SHIELDS

WHILE Adolf Hitler lies buried in the ruins of Berlin one of his former ardent admirers is a top man in the drive to set up General Dwight D. Eisenhower as a president-dictator.

Hitler's former ardent supporter is old Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the $400,000,000 I.B.M. (International Business Machines) Corp., who wore the Fuehrer's Nazi cross for years. He was the first American to be decorated by Hitler.

This rich buddy of fascists is a symbol of the forces behind the Elect-Eisenhower drive today.

Ike's IBM backer has often called America's No. One salesman. Watson has three other claims to distinction, however.

1. He runs one of the tightest anti-union companies in America. Even company unions are shut out of his big plants in Poughkeepsie and Endicott, N. Y. and other cities.

2. He personally gave Hitler the Nazi salute, with right arm outstretched, in Berlin, before getting the coveted German Eagle cross with a swastika engraving. And—

3. He was the first big American capitalist to back Eisenhower for the presidential nomination.

Hitler's former fan didn't merely give Ike his blessing. He gave him a fat job as well. As a leading trustee of Columbia Watson gave Ike the job of Columbia president as a political stepping stone towards the White House. And he has been pushing his protege's fortune since.

One sees evidence of this Watson-Eisenhower teamwork in a visit to the big IBM factory at Poughkeepsie. This is a giant structure, where Korean and NATO war equipment is manufactured along with Watson's electric tabulating machines. As the guides take you around they whisper that the building was dedictated by Eisenhower himself in 1948. And they hand you a big, illustrated book called "IMB For Progress." with the text of Ike's dedication speech.

IKE EULOGIES OPEN-SHOPPER AS APOSTLE OF "FREEDOM"

Ike's speech was a fulsome eulogy of open shopper Watson as the protector of the company's "workmen" and the company's "profit." And it hailed the IBM's labor-and-capital policies as the finest example of "free enterprise" and "freedom."

Such "free enterprise" expresses a "faith akin to . . . Christianity," Watson's five star protegé told the five thousand workers and wives, who had been drafted for the meeting by their foremen.

IBM guides also gave me copies of the company magazine "Think," with Eisenhower quotations on "freedom" sprinkled in. The general's "freedom" ideas are strictly Watsonian. He defines "freedom" as "freedom to buy, to work, to hire, to bargain, to save," etc. But never as freedom to join a union.

About the "freedom to work"—

A skilled mechanic was telling me that night how Watson's employment interviewer screened him out of a job when he heard that he had once been connected with the "UE" union. The interviewer was enthusiastic at first. The mechanic's experience in precision machine work was just what the company needed, he said. Then he saw "United Electrical," etc., on the long life history questionnaire. And he murmured sadly: "I'm sorry. I have bosses. You'd better look elsewhere."

The job-seeker's "freedom to work" gets thinner if he is a Jew or Negro. Few Jews get past the employment offices of the man Hitler decorated. And only about one percent are Negroes.

IBM workers told me that seniority and job security have no place in the "free enterprise" system that Ike likes so much. And the showy Prudential group insurance and the right to play golf at the company's country club links vanish when the job disappears.

Ike's sponsor is reluctant to talk about the Hitler medal that he had to return under public pressure in 1940. But the press files tell how Watson earned the swastika emblem at the Berlin session of the International Chamber of Commerce in 1937.

GAVE NAZI SALUTE 'HORST WESSEL' WAS SUNG

Watson was elected president at the Berlin gathering in a session charged with Nazi hysteria, says the New York Times correspondant Otto D. Tolischus.

"At times," says the reporter, ". . . especially at the close of the session, when the orchestra broke in to the strains of 'Deutschland Uber Alles,' and the 'Horst Wessel Song,' it seemed to be a purely National Socialist rally."

And the Times writer tells how Watson rose to his feet, saluting in Nazi fashion, as "Chancellor Hitler, wearing the brown party uniform walked to the royal box."

The climax of the chamber meeting was a war talk by Herman Goering, who said that Germany must "depend on her sword" to win foreign lands.

This incendiary force and violence talk didn't bother Ike's future sponsor. He had a private conference with Hitler the next day. And he praised the butcher's "simplicity" and "sincerity" as he came out.

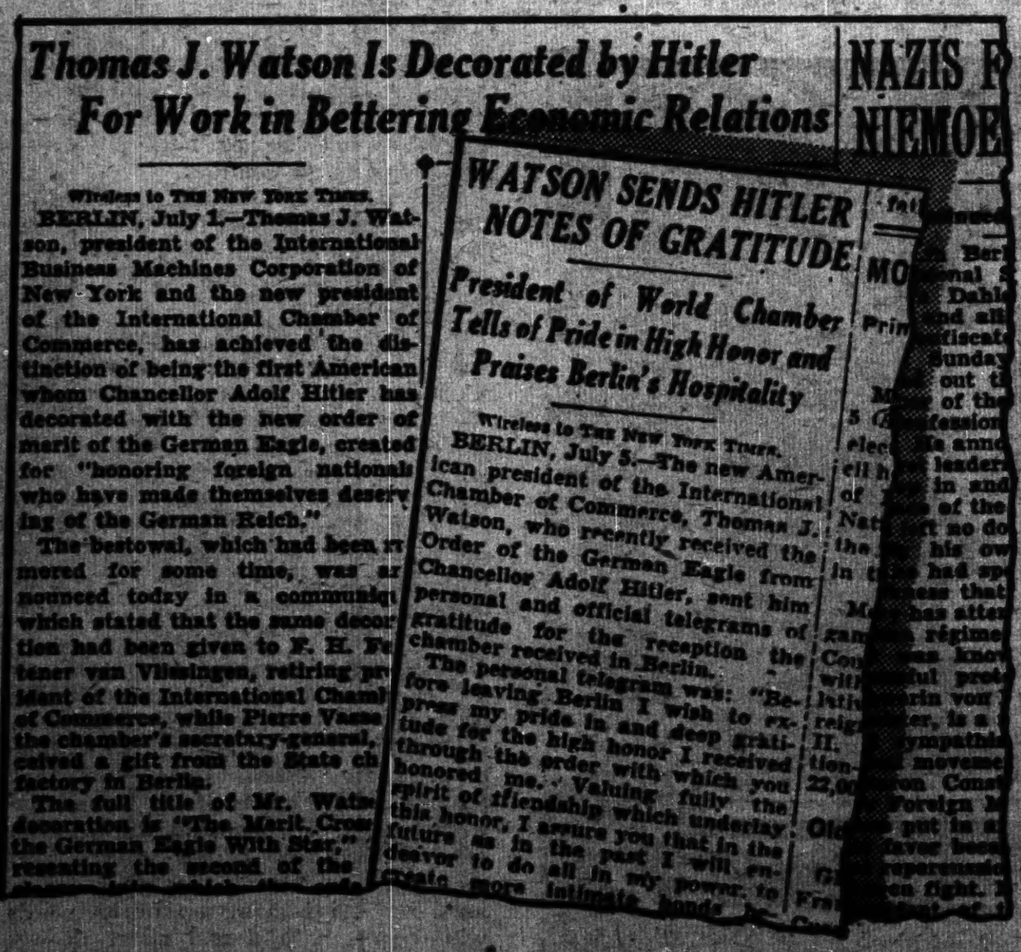
Two days later Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Nazi banker pinned the "Merit Cross of the German Eagle with Star" and swastika on Watson's breast at Hitler's orders. The Times commented that Watson "has achieved the distinction of being the first American whom Chancellor Adolf Hitler has decorated with the new order . . . honoring foreign nationals, who have made themselves deserving of the German Reich."

Watson got the Nazi medal on the very day that Hitler was jailing Pastor Niemoeller. That didn't dim Watson's gratitude however, as he wired his thanks to the Feuhrer, ". . . I wish to express my pride in the deep gratitude for the high honor I received," he

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



THOMAS J. WATSON wearing the Order of Merit of the German Eagle, conferred on him by Hitler. One of the Medals is around his neck, the other the large maltese cross below the lapel.



Thomas J. Watson Is Decorated by Hitler For Work in Bettering Economic Relations

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 1.—Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation of New York and the new president of the International Chamber of Commerce, has achieved the distinction of being the first American whom Chancellor Adolf Hitler has decorated with the new order of merit of the German Eagle, created for "honoring foreign nationals who have made themselves deserving of the German Reich."

The bestowal, which had been rumored for some time, was announced today in a communique which stated that the same decoration had been given to F. H. Fuetner van Vlissingen, retiring president of the International Chamber of Commerce, while Pierre Vasse, the chamber's secretary-general, received a gift from the State chemical factory in Berlin.

The full title of Mr. Watson's decoration is "The Marit Cross of the German Eagle With Star," representing the second of the

NAZIS F... NIEMOE...

WATSON SENDS HITLER NOTES OF GRATITUDE

President of World Chamber Tells of Pride in High Honor and Praises Berlin's Hospitality

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—The new American president of the International Chamber of Commerce, Thomas J. Watson, who recently received the Order of the German Eagle from Chancellor Adolf Hitler, sent him personal and official telegrams of gratitude for the reception the chamber received in Berlin.

The personal telegram was: "Before leaving Berlin I wish to express my pride in and deep gratitude for the high honor I received through the order with which you honored me. Valuing fully the spirit of friendship which underlay this honor, I assure you that in the future as in the past I will endeavor to do all in my power to create more intimate bonds

Watson being decorated by Hitler is described in the New York Times of July 2, 1937. Watson's personal telegram to Hitler speaks of his "pride in and deep gratitude for the high honor. . . ."

SALUTE FOR HITLER AT TRADE CONGRESS

Nazi Atmosphere Permeates Ceremony Opening Sessions of World Chamber

AMERICANS PAY TRIBUTE

T. J. Watson, New President, Slated for Reich Decoration —1939 Meeting in Tokyo

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 28.—The biggest international economic conference of recent years got under way here today when the ninth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce was opened at a ceremonious session in the gayly decorated German Opera House.

They all rose to their feet as Chancellor Hitler, wearing the brown party uniform, walked to the royal box. By far the majority of those present returned his salute with raised right arm.

At times, in fact especially at the close of the session when the orchestra broke into the strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the "Horst Wessel Song," it seemed to be a purely National Socialist rally. So compelling is mass suggestion that many of the foreign delegates took to the Hitler salute, while the more ardent Germans broke into cheers for the Fuehrer.

Among those thus honoring Hitler was Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the American section, who at a meeting of the chamber's council last night was elected president for the two-year period, 1937 to 1939, to

New York Times for June 29, 1937 describes the meeting as resembling a Nazi rally. ". . . Many of the foreign delegates took the Nazi salute. . . . Among those thus honoring Hitler was Thomas J. Watson. . . ."

He Called the Shots

John Williamson, who is spending his 49th birthday in prison on a Smith Act frameup, sounded the warning when others could not hear. Yet one year after he said the infamous law imprisoning him would be used against labor, unions everywhere are becoming alert to the danger. Duty demands a call for amnesty for him and his fellow victims of the thought-control law.

By GEORGE MORRIS

ON JUNE 23, John Williamson, labor secretary of the Communist Party, who is imprisoned in Lewisburg, Pa., on framed Smith Act charges, will mark off another day of his sentence and his 49th birthday. In another ten days he will have served a year of his five-year sentence. How slowly that year must have passed for Williamson, and his family, although it was a very eventful year and flashed through very quickly for people in the stream of activity.

It is very hard to picture Williamson as an inactive person, as one shoved away somewhere, during a year that saw so much happen in this world. But they did it—and did it precisely because we are in a period of big changes, when people like Williamson are most feared by reaction, and most needed by the working class.

Probably the most important development in the year since Williamson and others convicted with him went off to prison, was a considerable sobering up among millions of Americans. The red-baiting hysteria has worn off for a great many people. Millions have become sick and tired of it. A great part of the population, cold to Truman's war adventures from the start, is now disgusted with the whole policy and its economic by-products. There is a mounting indignation against the thought control that blankets American life and the police state methods that came with it. There is a growing rage against the continuance and increase of murder, brutality and discrimination against the Negro people.

As I write these lines in tribute to a man I have known and held in high esteem for many years, I again put the question: why was Johnny Williamson taken away from his family, friends and fellow workers? I scan the record and run through his writings and reports of his activities, for the years since the war ended, through the war, before the war and even to the days following World War I. I think back to all I ever saw or heard of Johnny. And there is just one conclusion: they imprisoned him because he so often saw the truth and told it to the workers. A group of honest and unbiased labor people examining what Williamson did for the past three decades would inevitably come to the same conclusion—be they of rightwing or left persuasion.

HIS WARNING TO LABOR

Most striking is the position Williamson developed as labor secretary of the Communist Party on various questions that are key issues for labor today. The top leaders of labor either ignored his advice and appeals, or denounced him for his political beliefs. But how has life itself judged those issues in the period Williamson was shut up in Lewisburg?

In his farewell speech he delivered at Rockland Palace, several days before he was taken to prison, Williamson speaking of the silence of the leaders of labor on the Smith Act, said:

"Where is the voice of Green, Murray, Lewis, Reuther and Dubinsky? Do they think their support of the war program and their red-baiting will protect them or their unions? Clearly it will not as far as Big Business is concerned."

And further:

"If it is now held that the organization of the Communist Party to 'teach and advocate' its ideas is a 'conspiracy,' can it not be held tomorrow that the organization of a strike was actually a 'conspiracy' with 'intent' to commit force and violence?

"Could it not be held that the 'intent' of union officers was not to win higher wages but to threaten the existing social order?

"This is not speculation. It is the clear logic of the Supreme Court's ruling against the Communists."

I wonder if even Williamson though, at the time he made the speech, that the truth of his words would be confirmed so soon even by many of the top labor leaders he referred to?

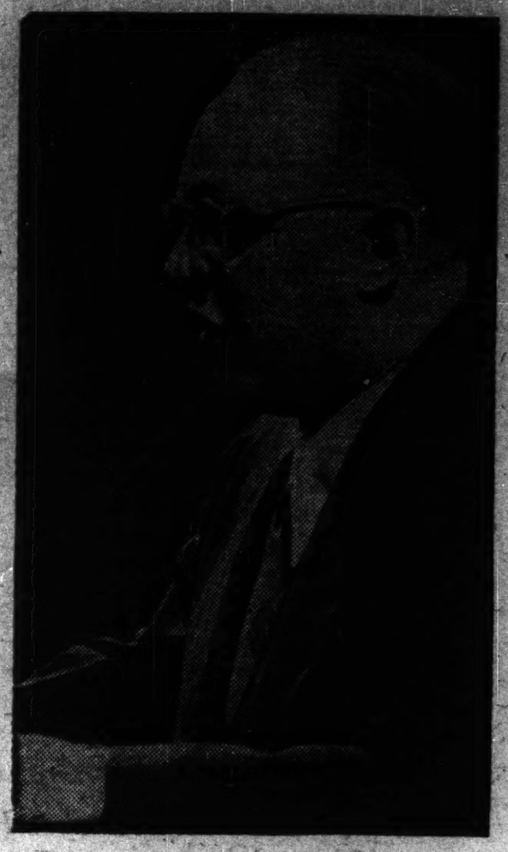
During the year the CIO itself, by a unanimously adopted convention resolution, condemned the conviction of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party, and both the Smith and McCarran Acts. Philip Murray's own union did the same in its convention several weeks ago, as have the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the textile, electrical and countless local and state affiliates of the CIO. AFL leaders like those of the Hotel and Restaurant and of Butchers' Union, of certain affiliates of the Ladies Garment Workers, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, have spoken out similarly, although they are well known for their anti-Communism.

They have come to the conclusion that the Smith Act is an anti-labor law. In recent months there has been an increased trend in union resolutions to specifically note the close relation between the struggle for labor's most elementary rights and the fight against the growing menace of thought control.

The truth of what Williamson said is especially apparent in the current propaganda drive of Big Business to build up the menace of "socialism." In their newspaper ads they already labeled the union shop as "subversive." The Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation are termed "socialism." When the steel corporations stated their position over a radio network they flatly charged Philip Murray with sabotage of the Korean war—the very line used against the left forces. In one of the Big Business ads both Murray and Green are charged with deliberate intent to sabotage the Korean war through the current strikes.







JOHN WILLIAMSON

As I look through articles by Williamson in The Worker and Daily Worker during the weeks before his departure—of his warning of the consequences of the war economy; his call for a fight to smash, "not stretch," the wage freeze; of his repeated appeals for joint labor action on the wage fight and for political action to block the new anti-labor legislation he saw approaching; of his appeal for an end of raiding and strife in the unions and the shift of all strength against labor's common enemy—what else can we say but that he is jailed for being right.

Need we say more than point to the great steel strike and how the steel corporations are currently spearheading the general big business drive on labor? The members of the CIO's textile union now fighting secession and employer wage cuts, can certainly appreciate Williamson's warning that raiding is a disease that knows no "ideological" boundary lines.

Look at the confusion and division in the labor movement on the political campaign in face of the threat of a super Taft-Hartley law. Was Williamson right when he pleaded to labor for joint and independent political action? And there is another appeal by Williamson written in the Daily Worker nearly five years ago. He headlined it "Unions Can Live Only By Fighting the Taft-Hartley Law." That was in criticism of a number of unions that dropped the fight on Taft-Hartley and began to discover that they can get along with it. It was the failure to heed Williamson's advice then that has put the labor movement on so much of a defensive that the reactionary mob now feels it is time to pass a new Smith union-busting bill and a ban of industry-wide bargaining or strikes.

THE DEMAND FOR AMNESTY

No one can seriously argue today that the policy of "playing ball" with the bipartisan reactionaries paid off for labor. Recent experience has been so overwhelmingly to the contrary.

Must labor, in addition, endure the disgrace of having men like Williamson, Dennis, Davis and the others, who called the shots when others were blind, languish in prison?

The facts are simple. Trade unions and leaders of organizations representing about half of America's unionists have officially condemned the Smith Act, and the convictions under it. Can a self-respecting labor movement do less than ask the President to grant amnesty to the 11 men so unjustly convicted? Isn't one year of unjust imprisonment enough? It is sheer hypocirsy to adopt a resolution condemning the Smith Act and then to simply leave it in the files.

I know that thousands of readers of this paper will join me in extending birthday greeting to John Williamson (PMB 19353, Lewisburg, Pa.) But, brothers and sisters, I am sure that Johnny and the others of the 11 and the whole progressive mankind will be even more appreciative if we start a real movement rolling in the labor movement for the backing up of its words with deeds, with a real effort to win amnesty for all victims of the Smith Act.

Why Production Is Dropping

Arms expenditures have increased 400 percent in one year. Yet in that same year, from March, 1951, to March, 1952, the total production dropped. It shows we need an economy based on production for peace and plenty instead of war

By DAVID BENSON

FOR MONTHS now, top governmental and business economists have been pondering a strange sign on the economic horizon. Explanations have sounded as fanciful as the tales of flying saucers.

The object of their puzzlement is what they call the "sideways" motion of the industrial index. Taken out of the economists' jargon it amounts to the fact that total production has remained at about the same level for over a year. Why should that puzzle the economists and send them into one conference after another in an effort to explain its meaning?

The reason is that it destroys a pet economic theory which they have been trying to sell the American people ever since the cold war was begun by Wall Street—the theory that the armaments productions acts as pump primer which will keep the economy and standards of living rising. In brief that it's the answer to the cycles of boom and bust.

Two hard facts have thrown the economists into a dither. First is the fact that expenditures for armaments increased nearly 400 percent between the first quarter of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952. Secondly, the tremendous increase has failed to bring a rise in total production; as a matter of fact from April, 1951 to April, 1952 it dropped seven points, from 223 to 215 according to the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production.

The economists have searched everywhere for an explanatfon and the meaning of these facts. They haven't found the answer because to do so would mean they would have to give up their pet project of an armaments economy—which is the very cause of stagnating production. More—even these economists know that production can't move "sideways" very long without something giving way.

What disturbs these Wall Street brain trusters still more is that even such a bloody war as Korea has failed to provide the answer. They see only a full-scale, worldwide, atomic war as the way out. But the trouble with that "solution" is that the people want none of it and it's hard to launch a war without people.

On top of that more and more people are coming to the realization that the alternatives are not war or depression—that the alternatives are armaments plus depression, or a government committed to peace and rising living standards.

The increase in armaments expenditures has taken place while consumer production has been falling drastically. That's why total production failed to rise even though armaments production increased four times.

And consumer production—autos, television, clothing, the things that you and I buy—dropped because consumer purchasing power has been whittled away.



By March, 1952, the consumers dollar was worth only 53.2 cents compared to 1939; the food dollar was worth only 43.9 cents—decreases from a year earlier when the dollar was low enough compared to 1939.

Inflationary prices, which go with any armaments economy, have shrunk pay envelopes from one end. Taxes have hit from the other end. They now amount to one-third of average wages, and threaten to go up still more because you can't increase armaments without more taxes.

That kind of situation has resulted in a piling up of consumer goods and layoffs for workers in industries such as textile, clothing television, auto.

Add to rising prices the tremendous speedup that arms production has brought, the diversion of raw materials away from consumer industries to war plants, the cutting off of foreign trade, especially with the vast markets represented by the 800 million people—one-third of the world—of the Soviet Union, Peoples China and the peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe. Also the fact that 76 percent of the budget goes for war purposes—more than in 1941, the first year of mobilization for World War II. The reverse of that means that less than ever goes for such essential wealth and job producing projects as housing, flood control, schools, hospitals, social security, etc.

What these facts add up to is that the entire country is being impoverished for the sake of armaments production. That's the entire country except for the handful of rich families which own the 250 corporations that are hauling in tremendous profits from armaments and hope to get still more if they can set off a war.

Common sense tells us that, rising profits for a few with falling earnings for the rest of the country must inevitably mean depresion. And already the doldrums are spreading from consumer to basic industry. Representatives of the steel magnates gloomily predict that even steel production—the cornerstone of araments—will drop by about 15 percent by the end of this year, with consequent layoffs. Fact is that even in steel, most of its output must go to other industries which are already on the downgrade.

It is time for the people—especially labor—to take another look at where the country is heading. It means a reappraisal based on production for peace and plenty instead of war and crisis. And that means, in the first place, joining in the swelling demand for a meeting of the heads of the big powers to negotiate a pact of peace.

The French Patriot They're Trying to Frame

The arrest of Jacque Duclos, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is a cynical contempt of the will of the French people. Duclos is the leader of the largest political party in France. Every Frenchman knows that Duclos spent four years in the anti-Nazi underground; that it was he who organized and inspired the August, 1944, liberation of Paris. One of the first interviews with him after the Nazis were driven out appeared in the London Daily Worker. Here is that paper's interview:

From a Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Nov. 1, 1944.

I have just interviewed M. Jacques Duclos, former vice-president of the French Chamber of Deputies and at present leader of the Communist Party while M. Maurice Thorez awaits permission to return to France.

The party's headquarters are in a six-story corner building, which since 1940 had been occupied by the notorious Darnand militia. It was the scene of fierce skirmishing during the Paris insurrection last August.

Before I was allowed in the building, one of the party's strong-arm men "frisked" me for revolvers, grenades, and daggers.

"Sorry about the frisking," M. Duclos apologized as I shook hands with him, "but we can't be too careful. Paris is still full of Hitler agents—German and French."

M. Duclos turned out to be a tiny man, no more than five feet high, with an enormous head and the handshake of a polar bear. With his deep, pleasant voice and beaming smile, he made me think of Old King Cole in miniature.

M. Duclos then plunged straight into a full account of the Communist Party organizing French resistance. "We started resisting the day the armistice was signed in 1940, when we published an appeal to the people to rise against the traitors.

"Throughout 1940 and 1941 we were organizing our francs-tireurs and partisans. To begin with we had to go very cautiously. We were in hiding and on the run, but we remained in the Paris region all the time.

"We contacted not former political leaders but the lower-rank men active in party life. We also got in touch with many priests and active Socialist workers.

"Just prior to the Normandy landing we reckon there were about 130,000 francs-tireurs and last August there were probably a quarter of a million francs-tireurs and partisans.

"Our arms came almost exclusively from raids on German depots and barracks. We did not get a very large share of the arms dropped by parachute.

"Unlike other Resistance groups we believed in armed action from the start and distructed the idea of keeping a secret army 'on ice' ready for the supreme moment.

"As a party we did not nurse old grudges against other groups and parties," added M. Duclos, "and our policy today is the union of all French people so that France can best prosecute the war alongside her Allies and claim her place as a great nation in the world."

When I asked him what would the Communists be prepared to do with Germany after victory, M. Ducloss replied:

"The essential thing is the destruction of Fascism. In this connection we cannot forget the German people as a whole supported the Nazi regime."

Nor could Spain remain a nucleus of Fascism, he said.

"As regards alliances, we want France to remain a friend of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, whose unity we consider as necessary for peace as for war."



JACQUES DUCLOS

Korean Casualties

'....A USELESS,

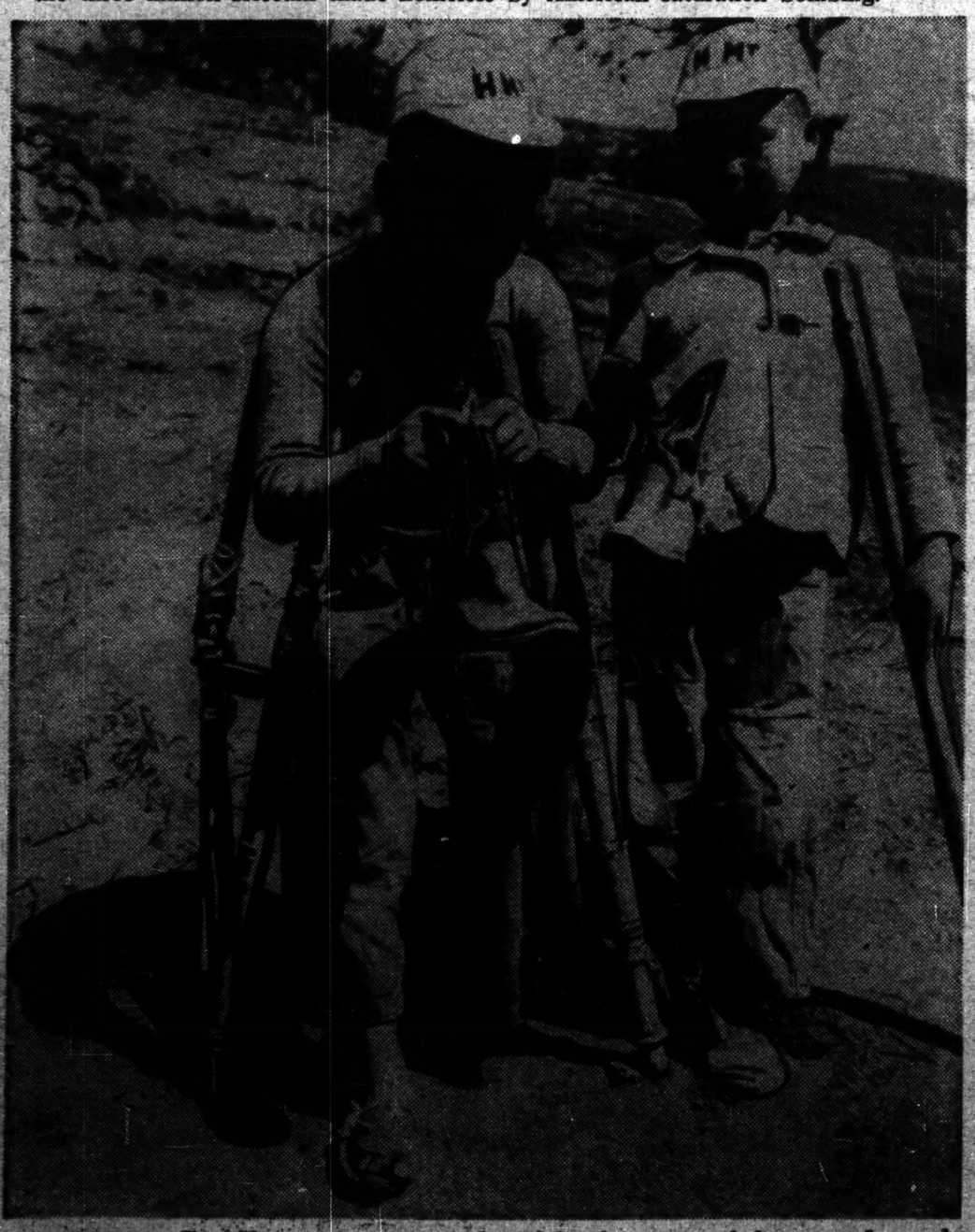
On July 12, 1951, Associated Press reporter Tom bert quoted an American "battle-weary office Korea: "I never saw such a useless, damned war my life." This disgust with the Korea war and th sire to see it ended is now shared by most p throughout the world. Only a small but pow minority who profit by it want it to go on.



LOSERS: A North Korean mother and her baby lie dead, just two of the many hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians who have perished in the two years of war.



LOSERS: This was a Korean town before U. S. planes gave it a going over. Those lucky enough to escape being buried in the debris, are among the three million Koreans made homeless by American saturation bombing.



LOSERS: Two Korean yougsters, orphaned by the war, each have one leg and can share a pair of U.S.-made boots, a gift from the "free world."

The dead are buried in the ruin and rubble of Pyongyong and Seoul and in the neat, peaceful cemeteries outside of Washington and Detroit. Koreans and Americans, they were killed in a war they did not want.

The U. S. amputee, lying in the veterans hospital, asks the same bitter questions as the North Korean, hopelessly scorched by American napalm bombs: "Why did it have to happen? Who is to blame?"

Millions of Koreans are homeless and starving; most Americans are eating less and going without. For what purpose? For whose gain?

June 25, 1952 will mark the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war. In these two years, the U. S. government has spent approximately $10 billion and risked the lives of a half-million American soldiers in a war 5,000 miles from our shores.

To support this war and cold war military commitments in other parts of the world, every American worker has had to pay out between one-fourth and one-third of his weekly wages in direct income taxes and indirect consumer taxes. Here's what we've gotten for our money:

• More than 1,600,00 Chinese and Korean casulties, according to U. S. army estimates.

• More than three million Koreans left homeless, with an estimate property damage running from five to eight billion dollars.

• Nearly 110,000 American dead, wounded and missing, of which some 33,000 casualties were suffered during the period of the truce negotiations.

A police action, not a war, President Truman called it.

Efforts of our military and political leaders to pretend that the so-called "free nations" of the UN are our solid partners in the Korean war is an obvious sham. Sec. of State Dean Acheson had to admit in March, 1952 that, "although the U. S. is constantly working to get the other UN members to supply a larger proportion of troops for the Korean fighting, the effort so far has been unavailing."

The people of Europe and Asia, far from joining in the Korean adventure, are praying that U. S. atom-happy militarists don't set off a world-wide war.

There's more to the grim story of what the American officer called "a useless, damned war." There are the casualties not listed in the military communiques:

• Millions of workers have had their living standards hammered down by rising prices, higher taxes and a government wage freeze—all direct products of the Korean war.

• Heavy layoffs have occurred in consumer goods industries. Employment in manufacturing industries dropped by 410,000 during the year ending mid-April, as compared with last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

• The war against the Koreans and Chinese volunteers has stirred up a new wave of terror against Negroes in the U. S. The past two years have witnessed cold-blooded murders of Negroes in Yonkers, New York and Florida; violence and bombings of Negro homes in California and Illinois; the legal lynching of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven and countless other acts of genocide against the Negro people.

• The Korean war is being used as an excu legislation e the Taft-Ha 1952 Defen Lovett, a f Wall St. fir and Harrim of the Pent latest Smith power the and admini it the right an 80-day provided by

• Trade ers, scientist ernment wor trades and their jobs or financial ru career, unl everyone an sive.

• Commu gressives ha ing prosecu under the S foreign-born, fighting in k people, have being threat despite the lived here n have raised

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THE WINN

The ones the war ar control Ame tions whose ing to gov 12 percent o $25.9 billion post-war yea panies repor billion in p percent incr fore taxes.

The Kore war the U. S have given t opportunity and squeeze in a way dared to du why even th in Korea and for a world-

Welfare vs. Warfare

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the Korean war will have cost the U. S. about $5 billion, according to the Defense Department. Another estimated $5 billion was spent in the first year of the war.

For $10 billion, the U. S. could have built 20 million housing units in 10 years ($1.5 billion), 900,000 hospital beds within 5 years ($3.6 billion); hundreds of new school buildings ($2.5 billion) and spent the remaining $2.4 billion on flood control.



USING FLAME THROWERS on thatched huts is an idea approved by U. generals in Korea and Washington. So is the dropping of jellied gasolene bombs. Wo these unscrupulous military men hesitate to use germ warfare against the Koreans? number of prominent neutral authorities have charged that they did, after examin evidence by the North Koreans and Chinese.

The Worker

National Edition

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Lewis Moves for Unity To Win Steel Strike

— See Page 4 —

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

THE REAL STORY OF U. S. PLANES OVER THE SOVIET FRONTIER

See Page 3

French Patriot

The arrest of Jacques Duclos in Paris is a cynical contempt of the French people who know him as a great patriot. An interview with him after he organized the liberation of Paris from the Nazis in 1944.

Hitler Medal for Ike's Sponsor

Thomas J. Watson of the multi-million dollar I.B.M. Corp. is a symbol of the forces behind the Eisenhower campaign. One of the first big money men to back Ike, he was decorated by Hitler.

Negro Woman For Peace

One of the delegates to the Inter-American Peace Congress tells how they met under extreme difficulties, what they are doing for peace in South America.

He Sounded The Warning

John Williamson, who is spending his 49th birthday in prison on a Smith Act frameup, sounded the warning when others would not hear. Yet one year after, unions everywhere are becoming alerted to the dangers about which he warned.

Also Columns And Features

on books, movies and vital topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

Dying, Haywood Patterson, Still a Fighter for Freedom

By WILLIAM ALLAN

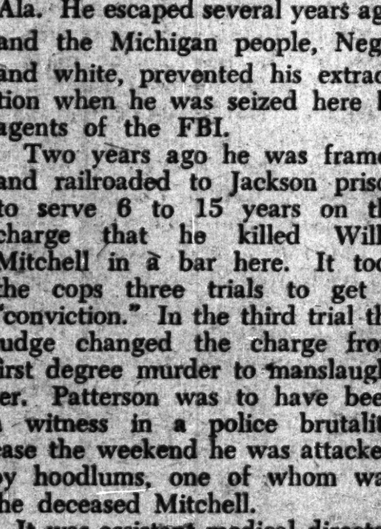
JACKSON STATE PRISON, JACKSON, Mich.—Haywood Patterson is dying of cancer. I learned this when I visited Patterson this weekend in the prison hospital. Hospital authorities give him a week to two weeks to live.

Patterson was one of the nine Negro youths framed at Scottsboro, Ala., back in the early Thirties on the lynchers' cry of "rape." He was 18 years in Kilby Prison, Ala. He escaped several years ago, and the Michigan people, Negro and white, prevented his extradition when he was seized here by agents of the FBI.

Two years ago he was framed and railroaded to Jackson prison to serve 6 to 15 years on the charge that he killed Willie Mitchell in a bar here. It took the cops three trials to get a "conviction." In the third trial the judge changed the charge from first degree murder to manslaughter. Patterson was to have been a witness in a police brutality case the weekend he was attacked by hoodlums, one of whom was the deceased Mitchell.

It was assistant medical director John White who revealed that Patterson was suffering from cancer.

Significantly, as I walked through the prison yard on my way to see Patterson, an immate walked alongside and said, "They can spend millions to kill people, newspaperman, but nothing to save a guy like Pat."



HAYWOOD PATTERSON

Cancer has Patterson a shadow of the once powerful man whom we got to know so well.

While his body is ravished with the murderous pain of cancer, the great fighting heart of Haywood Patterson still beats and tries to make the dying body do its bidding.

And the bidding is, "Freedom."

DEMAND HIS RELEASE

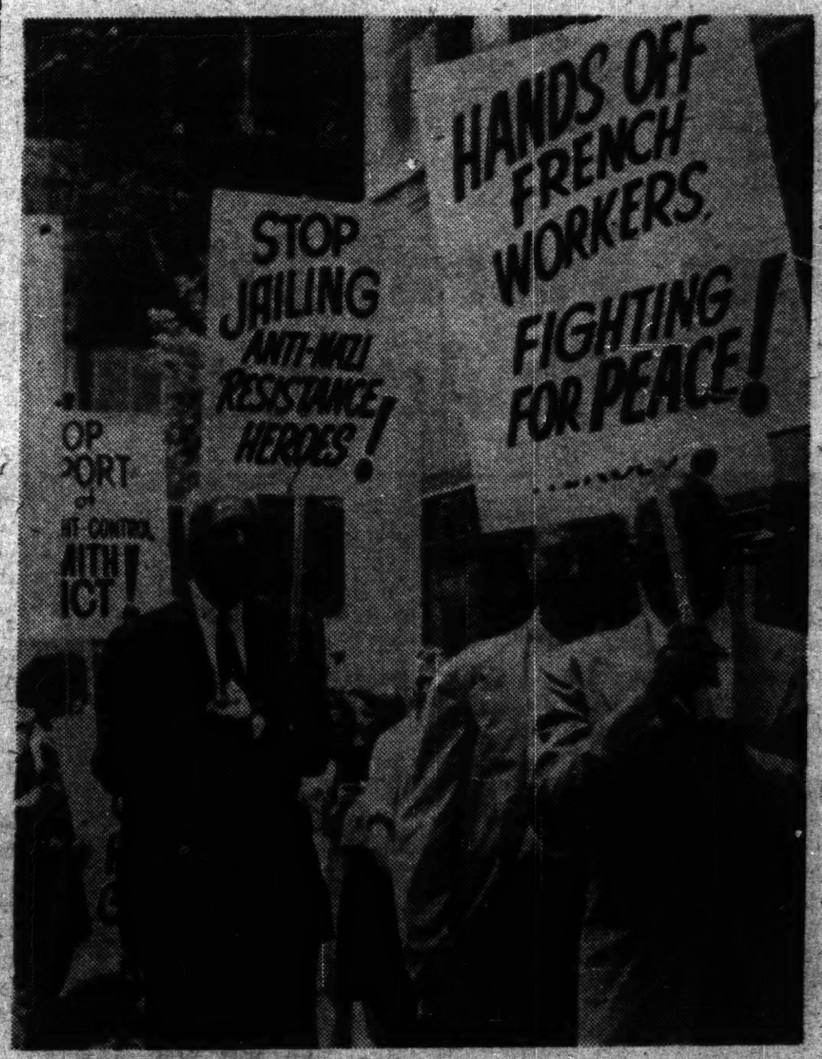
"What a place to die" was his first bitter words to me, and as I recall the barred windows, the barred door and the guard standing listening to our words, I ask that all people demand from warden Frisbie, Jackson Prison, Mich., that he release Patterson to be brought home to his sisters and be with his folks in his last hours.

The 18 years in Kilby prison and the one year in the Wayne County jail have done what the lynchers tried to do back in the Thirties. Their beatings and poisonous food are doing in 1952 what their court and judges wanted to do back in Alabama.

There are long spells of silence when you sit beside a friend who is dying and suffering indescribable pain. The voice of Haywood is almost a whisper as he asks you what is doing in Detroit, how is the paper (Michigan Worker) and he ses where they are still killing in the war.

You tell him all the news, of the war, of the great and growing struggles of his people for liberation, of the peace movement. He likes to hear you talk of struggle, because if ever a man lived with struggle, knew struggle, Haywood Patterson was that man.

Finally you get up to go. The keen penetrating eyes of Haywood Patterson, dulled with pain, level themselves at you and he says, in a voice so low that you bend over, as you clasp his hand, and then you hear the words, "Keep it going man. I'll get out of this place yet."



PICKET FOR DUCLOS' FREEDOM—William L. Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress; Howard Fast, distinguished novelist, and Dr. Alpheus Hunton of the Council on African Affairs, are pictured on the picket line at the French Consulate, Rockefeller Center, New York, demanding that French Communist leader Jacques Duclos be freed.

FRENCH HAIL PICKETS HERE FOR RELEASE OF DUCLOS

PARIS.

THIRTY THOUSAND working people applauded wildly here when Raymond Guyot, member of the French Communist political bureau, hailed the Civil Rights Congress picket-line in New York protesting the arrest of Jacques Duclos.

Guyot was chairman of a rally June 12 in the Paris sports arena.

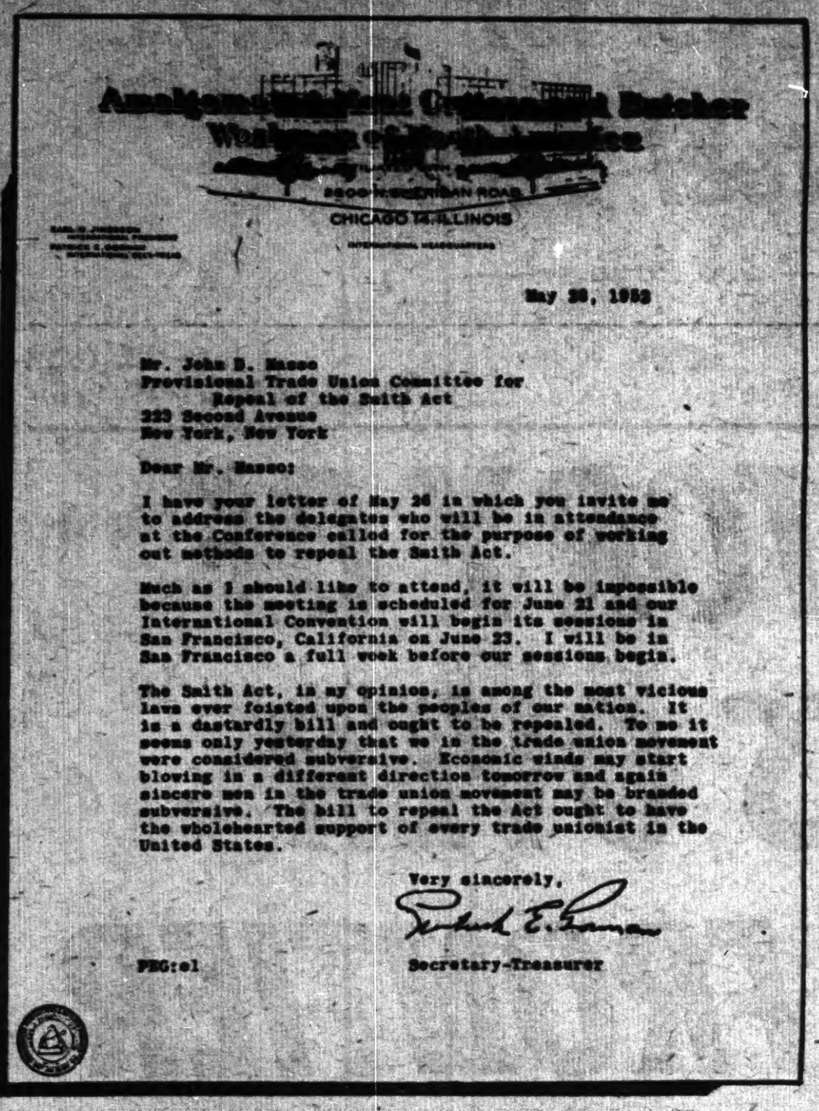
Guyot, who attended the World Youth Congress at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie in 1938, also called upon the crowd to "salute the 650,000 American steel workers now on strike."

And he called for two more "saluts"—one for the "valiant Communist Party of the United States," and another for "the courageous American partisans of peace."

This accent on solidarity with the American working class coincided with the publication in L'Humanite for June 18 of the message to the French Communists by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry.

. . . . a Useless Damned War'

—Two years of the war in Korea—see Magazine Section



Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America

2800 N. SEMINARY ROAD
CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

May 28, 1952

Mr. John B. Hasso
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hasso:

I have your letter of May 26 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,

Patrick E. Gorman

PEG:el

Secretary-Treasurer

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conferenoe in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Maryland.

Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wofe of Joseph Jackson, couthern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

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IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

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THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

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IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

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SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

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KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples goyernment.

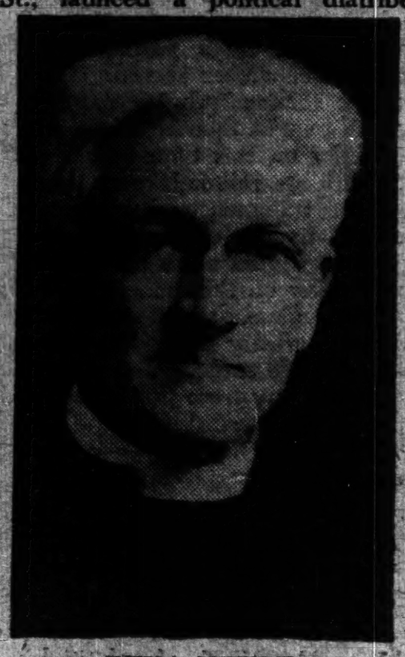
In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VARY

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old retired Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by an eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev. White declared that Dr. Henry Templeton Smith, 115 East 61st St., launced a political diatribe



REV. WHITE

when the patient visited him on May 6. Dr. Smith said, according to the letter, that he "cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist."

Rev. White is now almost blind. One eye removed last year and the other retains only 24 percent of its vision and is steadily deterioriating.

"Everything looks as if a heavy fog rolled into the room," Rev. White told me in his book-lined study. The books were still all there, neatly arranged in the bookcases, though reading is now impossible for Rev. White.

The eye condition dates back to February, 1942, when an attack of acute glucoma required an operation which was performed by Dr. H. Meineke of Roselle, N. J. When the left eye grew worse in August, 1950, Rev. White again sought medical advice. His eye failed to respond to treatment, and a half year later it was suggested that the left eye be removed entirely in order to save the right eye. For this purpose, Rev. White went to St. Luke's Hospital, which provides free hospitalization for Episcopal clergymen.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his care until May of this year. On May 6, after the right eye developed serious trouble, Rev. White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington 'who is an investigator,' and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneousness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which redbaiting produces when an apparently respectable suregon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.

26,000 Ore Miners Out in Steel Strike

By O. HILL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Twenty-six thousand iron ore miners of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have joined with the steel workers in the nationwide steel strike. Along the highway stretching from one end of the Mesaba Range to the other, a distance of 50-60 miles, you can see strike placards announcing that an open pit or underground mine is on strike, with the slogan of "No Contract—No Work."

The general reaction of the great majority of the miners is one of optimism that they will win their full demand for the 26 cents package agreement.

A miner in Keewatin pointed out, "It's really peaceful in this town. No smoke, no noise. You look down into the open pit and it looks like a graveyard. Everything is at a standstill. We sure got the company in the screws now, unless we're sold down the river by the big shots in the union. This is really the best time to strike against the mining companies. By God, we should be able to win that 26 cents."

What about picketing the mines? Don't the miners fear that the company will begin to employ scabs?, I asked the miners in Virginia, Minn.

A big Slav open pit miner assured me there was nothing to worry about. "Look, our towns are on the edge of the open pit. We can look at the entrance from our door steps. We'll know if they start sending in scabs, and we'll stop that pretty damn quick."

What do you think Truman is going to do?, I asked another miner in Buhl. "Well," he said, "in my opinion the Truman administration is on the spot. I think he'll have to side with us for the 26 cents. I don't see where he can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, because that would sure as hell put the Democratic Party in a bad light before the steel and iron ore miners if he did. I think, however, that he will make a deal so that the steel and mining companies will get a good price increase. This of course is no good for the people or the nation."

Another miner in Ely on the Vermillon Iron Range was of the opinion that "the steel companies wanted this strike, because there is developing an overproduction in steel, and the steel companies are after a price increase to add to their fabulous profits."

A Croatian minor in Keewatin was of the opinion that this strike should be extended into every industry. "I'm for a general strike. I think John L. Lewis is right. All the workers should unite and then strike and we would win for sure. This strike shows the solidarity among workers. It's different from 1916."

Locals of the miners have been sending in resolutions to Truman and Congress against using the Taft-Hartley Law or of enacting any other repressive legislation against the workers. Many of the miners expressed the opinion that if the Taft-Hartley Law is invoked or other legislative measures are taken to force the steel workers and miners back without granting their demands, they would stay on strike regardless.



STRIKE FREEZES OUT SHIPMENT—The completely effective steel strike has halted delivery of thousands of tons of ore for steel mills in Gary and East Chicago, Ind. The ore is in these huge boats docked in a slip.

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J.

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

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FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director. Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe has the respect and admiration of everyone.

The Billion-Dollar Club of Sixty U.S. Corporations

By Federated Press

SIXTY COMPANIES rated membership in America's most exclusive club last year. Only requirement for admission is that the company have over $1 billion in assets.

Among them, the 60 members of the Billion Dollar Club had assets in 1951 of $157,781,991,606, more than three times as much as the budget for the entire U. S. last year. Their assets weer over $10 billion higher than in 1950, when their combined wealth was $147,176,173,346.

The select 60 had more than their money in common. Most of them belonged to one of the eight financial interest groupings that dominate the American economy and plan corporate strategy.

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BUSINESS conditions were so good last year that the club took in three new members. They were Westinghouse Electric Corp., Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago and the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. Size of the club has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), when only 32 companies had passed the $1 billion mark.

A breakdown of the club membership showed it included 22 banks, 13 insurance companies, 13 industrial firms, six railroads, four public utilities, one mail order house and one credit company.

Richest of them all was the Rockefeller-controlled Metroopitan Life Insurance Co., which headed the list with reported total assets of $10.9 billions. J. P. Morgan's huge Bell Telephone System dropped to second place for the first time in years because of a change in accounting methods which sliced $3 billion off its reported assets.

Bell's reported assets last year were $9.7 billion. It showed the biggest increase in assets of any club member—$983 million more than in 1950. All but two of the 60 companies increased their assets from 1950 to 1951.

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LEADING OFF the industrial members was Standard Oil of New Jersey (Rockefeller), which reported assets of $4.7 billion. Five other oil companies also made the grade. Standard Oil of Indiana had $1.8 billion; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., $1.7 billion; Standard Oil of California, $1.3 billion; Gulf Oil Corp., $1.5 billion; and Texas Co., $1.5 billion.

U. S. Steel Corp. ranked hird after Standard of New Jersey in industrial wealth. Its empire, controlled by Morgan interests, was valued at $3.1 billion. Other industrial gants were General Motors, $3.6 billion in assets; duPont, which has the major interest in GM, $1.5 billion; Bethlehem Steel (Kuhn Loeb and Rockefeller), $1.5 billion; Morgan's General Electric, $1.4 billion; and Westinghouse Electric (Mellon), $1 billion.

The National City Bank of New York in its June newsletter revealed the membership of the more democratic club which admits multi-millionaire firms along with the billionaires. Membership, however, is restricted to the 100 wealthiest industrial companies in the U. S.

At the end of 1951 these 100 largest man ufacturing companies had total assets of $60.1 billion. They employed an average of 42,000 workers each.

STEEL CITY PROGRESSIVES FIGHT FOR MEETING RIGHT

PITTSBURGH.—Renewed harassment of the Progressive Party in this city was revealed in the refusal of the Police Inspector of the Second District, which covers the Hill, main center of Negro population, to allow the organization to hold open-air meetings. Requests had been made for a permit for the corner at Wylie Ave. and Junilla St. The meetings were to have started June 14.

The inspector informed Alexander Wright, regional director of the organization, that he was opposed to such meetings. He "didn't want anybody to get hurt" as "some mothers with sons in Korea might start trouble." After further lecturing Wright on this country as "the best in the world where people have the highest living standards," the inspector warned a permit would be gotten "only over his strenuous objections."

The organization protested denial of the permit to the Mayor's office and was informed that they would "try" to get it for them. The party will send an official delegation to take up the matter if there are any further delays.

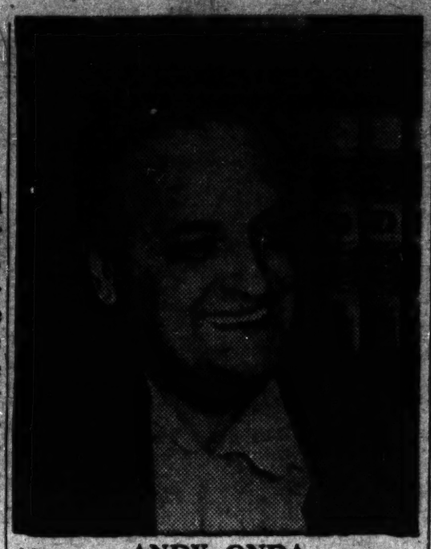
"No matter what happens," declared Wright, "the Progressive Party is going to exercise to the full its constitutional right of free speech. We are opposed to any individual, police or others, getting away with a censorship over what American citizens may or may not say."

DIRT STREETS' ACTION

The citizens Committee, which is trying to get a dozen dirt streets in the Hill paved, will hold a mass meeting June 27 at the Vann School, on Watt St., between Webster and Wylie Ave.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITTEE

A Progressive Unemployed Committee was formed at a meeting in the Progressive Party headquarters to forward the struggle for more adequate relief, better housing conditions, and jobs. Howard Davis, who was prominent in the unemployed struggles of the 1930s, is chairman.



ANDY ONDA

Onda to Write Series On the Jury System

Editor's note: Beginning with this issue we shall run weekly a series of articles exposing the ways in which federal juries are chosen in the Western Pennsylvania District so as to virtually ensure conviction of defendants when political issues, such as those involved under Smith Act prosecutions, are concerned. The first article is in the adjoining column on the right.

These articles are based on extended investigation of court and other records and will prove eye-openers to those taken in by the talk about "fair trials" and "impartial administration of justice." They will reveal that frameups are going on as usual, with the victims being workers, progressives, and particularly "political heretics."

Defendant Andy Onda is writing the series, material for which is being gathered by the other defendants and by friends. Onda is confined under a physician's care because of a very serious heart condition.

PITTSBURGH 'SIX' CHARGE

Jury Choice Illegal And Undemocratic

By ANDY ONDA

PITTSBURGH.—"The system used in the selection of jurors by the Federal Courts of the Western Pennsylvania District is ILLEGAL and UNDEMOCRATIC," was the charge hurled by the six Smith Act case defendant at the four U. S. District Court judges, who sat together in a public conference here June 13 to consider questions raised in a number of pending civil suits and the Smith Act case, involving methods of jury selection and investigations.

"We specifically charge that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against us was illegally and undemocratically selected and that this indictment charging us with violation of the Smith Act is invalid," followed the accusation against the system in general. The charges were contained in a statement filed with the court on behalf of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James H. Dolsen, Ben Careathers, William Robertson and Irving Weissman.

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THE DOCUMENT cites Chief Judge Wallace S. Gourley's official pronouncement justifying the system. According to this the names of persons for jury service are secured by the Jury Commissioner and the Clerk of Courts, independent of each other, from the following sources:

(a) Names suggested by members of this (federal) Court.

(b) Names presented by members of the various state and county courts in this district.

(c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

(d) Names secured from reliable persons in the various counties of this district, who are identified as informants.

(e) Names selected from telephone directories in this district.

(f) Names of individuals personally known by the Jury Commissioner and Clerk of Courts.

★

THE DEFENDANTS POINT out that the U. S. Supreme Court has emphasized that "The American tradition of trial by jury, considered in connection with either criminal or civil cases, necessarily contemplates an impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community."

However, an examination by the 23 members of the Grand Jury which indicted them showed these listings of occupation: one building superintendent, bookkeeper for a refractory company, manager of a restaurant, state public health officer, Protestant minister, insurance agent, self-employed carpenter, senior clerk at a state employment office, engineer, retired merchant, retired stationary engineer and 12 housewives.

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THE STATEMENT comments: Can this be a cross-section of the community of Western Pennsylvania, the nation's largest steel-producing area, with its tens of thousands of wage workers and not one steelworker served? With its huge mining industry employing also tens of thousands and not one miner on this Grand Jury of 23? With its railroads and thousands of trainmen and track repairmen, its big construction and repair shops, and not a single railroad worker on this panel? With its great glass, stoen and clay products industry employing thousands of wage earners, and yet not one on the jury from this industry? With its widespread machine (including electrical) industry that employs thousands in a single plant, and not one on the jury? Not a single laborer of any kind on the jury of 23 despite the thousands of laborers in the district!

★

"NO AMOUNT of platitudes about 'justice' and 'equality for all under the law,' no amount of speeches by politicians, can change these facts," the statement emphasizes.

"These facts," this section of the document concludes, "prove that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against the six defendants was not a cross-section of the community and that the indictment is therefore invalid." (The next part of the statement will appear in next week's issue.)

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NEARLY ALL THE session was taken up with the attempts of the judges to confine the issues to four damage suits in which Attorney Hymen Schlessinger had attacked the methods of jury selection before each of the four judges. Two of these involved the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., U. S. Steel subsidiary. One was against the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and the other against the Glenshaw Glass Co. The judges apparently wanted to bind the defense in the Smith Act case to accept whatever might be the decision finally in these jury questions as binding also on them. The effort failed, however.

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OVERRULING objections by Attorney Schlesinger, a group of nine lawyers, connected with the biggest corporations in the area, were allowed to intervene "for the sole purpose of filing a brief and rendering any other assistance that they can" on the questions of whether the system of drawing federal jurors is "sufficiently" representative of the community and whether making available to counsel for litigants . . . a "reasonable time before service" on a jury the names, addresses and occupation of prospective jurors "deprives any litigant of due-process of law."

Lay Off 5,000 Cambria Miners

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local office of the State Employment Service estimates that at least 5,000 miners are out of work in Cambria County. Miners still operating are down to two or three days a week.

According to the National Coal Association, soft coal production the week ending June 7 was 7,500,000 tons. This was nearly a million tons less than for the preceding week and about two and a quarter million tons less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Mellon-Morgan Tie

PITTSBURGH.—The increasingly close tie-up between the Mellon and the Morgan interests, which was symbolized by joint erection in the heart of this city of the new 40-story skyscraper occupied by both, has been emphasized with the appointment of Benjamin J. Fairless, chairman of the board and president of the U.S. Steel Corp., to the board of directors of the Mellon Natl. Bank & Trust Co. Richard King Mellon himself made the announcement.

PEOPLES NATURAL GAS PRICE HIKE HITS 219,000 USERS

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

(Continued from last week)

Any even partial analysis of the finances of the natural gas utilities and the complicated system of holding companies which disguise their wholesales robbery of the ordinary customer reveal these concerns as pots of gold for the wealthy who own them.

In last week's issue we saw that the People's Natural Gas Co. of Pittsburgh, which has just been given the right by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to gouge $2,625,000 a year more out of its 219,000 customers in Western Pennsylvania, is owned by the huge Consolidated Natural Gas Co.

According to Moody's "Public Utilities" this holding company had on Jan. 1, 1951, an accumulated surplus in profits of $92,863,049! No wonder the rich holders of its bonds and stock shout so stridently about the beauties of "the American free enterprise system!"

What does it cost to produce the natural gas for the Consolidated system and thereby for its wholly owned subsidiary—the Peoples Natural Gas Co.? The Moody manual does not disclose this. It does, however, give the costs for another huge system—the Columbia Gas System, from which the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. of Pittsburgh, buys its natural gas. The costs certainly cannot differ much.

Columbia's average cost per 1,000 cubic feet in the period 1945-9 ran from 16,84 to 19.37 cents in the Appalachian field and from 19.14 to 21.04 cents in the Southwest. The gas manufactured by the Columbia system itself cost it only 7.25 to 11.73 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Compare this to the $1.21 that was charged by the Peoples Natural Gas Co. for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas—or to the price you are paying — and you will realize how the people are being milked by the big monopolies. Moreover, the 21.21 price has been raised to $1.50 by the PUC's recent permit to the company for the $2,625,000 raise in rates.

Some 219,000 customers of the People's Natural Gas Co are paying "through the nose" for this refusal of the PUC to carry out its sworn duty of protecting the public from the exactions of this utility.

In the next article we will show the kind of skin game that in the same fashion is being played upon its several hundred thousand customers by the Equitable Gas Co. in this area.

Calls for 35-Hr. Week In Textile Industry

READING.—The Central Labor Union (AFL) of Philadelphia has endorsed a bill calling for a 35-hour week with 40 hours pay in the textile, hosiery and knit goods industry.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by George Rhodes, Democratic Congressman from Berks County and is now in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Congressman Rhodes, of Reading, lives in one of the largest hosiery centers of the United States. The Business Review, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, pointed out that employment took the sharpest drop in the Reading area last year.

Jefferson Would Be 'Subversive' Now, Says Rabbi

"If Thomas Jefferson were alive today he would probably be labelled by reactionaries as 'subversive'," Dr. Israel Goldstein told his Cogregation B'nai Jeshurun in his sermon Saturday. Lashing out at the witch-hunting "inquisition" abroad in the land, the rabbi termed the thought control the real national emergency threatening America.

This is "one of the gravest dangers to which American life is being subjected today," he said. "If Thomas Jefferson were alive today he would probably be labeled by reactionaries as a 'subversive,' would probably be denied a passport on the grounds of 'political activity,' and would be told that his travel abroad is not in the best interests of the United States!"

Plan Strike Against One-Man Trolleys

PHILADELPHIA.—While the multi-million fare steals of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. are being exposed in current fare proceedings before the Public Utility Commission, its 10,000 CIO Transport Workers have been authorized to take "all the necessary steps, including strike," to stop extension of one-man trolley operation.

PTC plans to convert five routes to one-man operation on June 30, with three additional runs cut to one-man operation during the "owl hours," in the early morning.

Milk Employes Gain In New Contract

PITTSBURGH.—AFL Local 250, Milk and Ice Cream Salesmen, Drivers & Dairy Plant Employes Union, voted to accept new contract conditions under which 1,700 plant employes, now on a 5-day work week basis, will get an 8-cent hourly pay raise, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. All workers in the industry retiring when 65 years old, if having had 25 years of service, will get $125 monthly pension. If totally disabled after 15 years work they will get $50 a month when 55 years of age.

NUTTALL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Despite threats by Division Manager L. R. Botsai of Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Nuttal Gear Works that the jobs of 400 men and women who have been on strike since April 15 will be "lost forever" unless they immediately return to work, the strike continues solid.

Botsai's letters and circulars to the strikers denouncing their leaders as "Communists" have fallen flat. The company's attempt to utilize stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic to "finger" strike leaders fell flat.

The Westinghouse boss says the Navy has removed a couple of incompleted minesweepers from the plant and that this removes both the cause of the dispute over time-values and the jobs of at least a hundred workers. He just can't understand why the workers so obstinately persist in picketing the plant, laughing his threats and attempted bribes to scorn!



Haywood Patterson, Freedom Fighter, Dying

By WILLIAM ALLAN

JACKSON STATE PRISON:—I left Haywood Patterson in the prison hospital here, dying of cancer. Prison hospital authorities gave him a week or two to live.

Patterson was one of the nine Negro youth framed at Scottsboro, Ala. back in the early thirties on the Dixiecrat cry of "rape." He was 18 years in Kilby Prison, Ala. He escaped several years ago and the Michigan people, Negro and white, prevented him from being extradited when seized here by agents of the FBI.

Two years ago he was farmed and railroaded to Jackson for six to 15 years on the charge that he killed Willie Mitchell in a Detroit bar. It took the cops three trials to finally get a "conviction after two juries had deadlocked. In the third trial the judge changed the charge from first degree murder to manslaughter. Patterson was to be a witness in a police brutality case the weekend he was attacked by a hoodlum group.

The statement of Patterson's condition was made by the hospital's assistant medical director, John White.

As we walked through the vast prison yard on our way to see Patterson, an inmate walked alongside and said, "They can spend millions to kill people, newspapermen, but nothing to save a guy like Pat."

Cancer has made Patterson a shadow of the once powerful man whom we got to know so well during his year long struggle from inside the Wayne County jail against the frameup that sent him into Jackson last October.

While the body is weakened and ravished with the murderous pain of cancer, the great fighting heart of Haywood Patterson still tries to make the dying body do its bidding.

And the bidding is "Freedom."

"What a place to die," were his first bitter words to me. And as I looked at the barred windows, the barred door and the guard standing listening to our words. I thought that all people should demand from warden Frisbie that he release Haywood Patterson to be brought home to his sisters to live his last hours.

Because the once powerful man who plunged through fields, brush, rivers, walked on foot hundreds of miles to escape from Kilby will never be able to escape again.

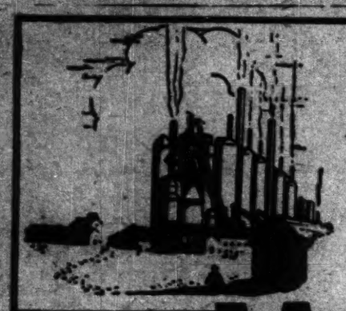
They couldn't execute Haywood Patterson, the world saved him and eight other Scottboro Negro youth.

But the 18 years in Kilby Prison and the one year in the Wayne County Jail have done what the lynchers failed to do. Their beatings, unpalatable food, lack of medical attention, accomplishing now what their courts and judges sought in Alabama.

There are long spells of silence when you sit beside a friend who is dying and suffering indescribable pain. Patterson's voice is almost a whisper as he asks you what is doing in Detroit, how is the paper (Michigan Worker) and says he sees where they are still killing in the war.

You tell him all the news, of the war, of the great and growing struggles of his people for liberation of the peace movement. He like to hear you talk of struggle, because if ever a man lived wih struggle, knew struggle, Haywood Patterson was that man.

Finally, you get up to go. The keen penetrating eyes of Haywood Patterson, dulled with pain, level themselves at you and he says in a voice so low that you bend over, as you clasp his hand, and then you hear the words: "Keep it going man—I'll get out of this place yet."



Michigan edition
The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Ford Foundry Paper Says Peace Essential to Achievement of Pay Raises, 30-40, Civil Liberties

DEARBORN.—The fighting program presented by Foundry Facts, organ of Ford foundry workers who are battling dictatorship in UAW Local 600, is under discussion throughout the vast Rouge plant as building elections get under way.

This program takes the peace plank put forward by the Committee for a Democratic UAW-CIO and spells out just what it means to the union.

"The other parts of our program" — escalator increases added to base pay, civil rights, $60 unemployment compensation, 30 hour week with 40 hours pay, $200 monthly pensions in 1952—"mean nothing without peace," the Foundry spokesmen assert.

"Under a war program our union is in a straitjacket, hemmed by restrictive legislation, bureaus and boards. We cannot exert our fullest economic strength to make real the other aspects of our program.

"Why a 5-Power Peace Pact? Simple. There are only five countries who are able to wage war—America, Russia, China, England and France.

"Logically the countries able to wage war are also the ones able to agree to peace and make it work: Instead of dollar diplomacy we should take a lesson from Franklin D. Roosevelt and have the leaders of the five great powers sit down together and negotiate a world peace pact."

The program warns that under the present "phony escalator clause," auto workers' wages will take a downward dive "when peace comes to the world, as it surely must." Immediate addition of escalator raises to the base rates is the solution proposed.

Nelson Davis, vice president of the Dearborn Iron Foundry who was removed by the Reuther administrators, tells in a Foundry Facts column how "the company is becoming more arrogant every day," despite the Reutherites' claim that the foundry is "just lovely" since they took over.

"Take the brothers who have been on cleanup for years," Davis writes, "most of them over 65 years old. They are being pulled off cleanup by foremen and put on hard and heavy production jobs. When they can't do these jobs, they are not sent back to cleanup but are sent home. They do this because they want to make these brothers, who would soon be retired, quit before they are eligible for pensions."

Davis also points to the short work weeks the company now foists on foundry workers:, the speedup on most jobs; the deplorable washroom conditions and failure to install promised lockers since "every union officer that has a record of really fighting the company" was removed.

An article by James Watts, removed FEPC director and editor of Foundry Facts, denounces a violent attack made by Reutherite Committeeman Richard Scott aganist Catholics and urges 'Ford Facts' to dissociate itself from this Catholic-baiter and announce his removal.

"An attack on the Catholics or any other minority," Watts concludes, "is an attack on the Negro people. We will fight all forms of bigotry. To want democracy, one must be democratic."

Hood Asks Smith Act Repeal, Chevy Local Blasts Trucks Act

NEW YORK.—Warm support for the June 21 Trade Union Conference to repeal the Smith Act comes from William R. Hood, recording secretary of the great Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers.

The anti-Smith Act conference meets on Saturday, June 21, at the Hotel Capitol here.

Hood gives his support in a letter to John D. Masso, secretary of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, and official of the Class Bevelers local in New York of the AFL Painters.

Hood's letter says in part:

"In many speeches in Detroit and elsewhere I have warned the trade union movement against these measure and stated that they wanted to make us chattel slaves to the corporations and of the Federal Government. . . .

"I appreciate your invitation to address your conference and consider it a great honor. However, it is impossible, at this time, for me to make any public appearance outside of Detroit until elections have been concluded. As you perhaps know our local union is under an Administratorship which in my opinion is just as repressive within the Labor Union as the Smith Act is in civil legislation. We intend in Local 600 to utilize all our efforts and energies to the end which these men and women who believe in true democracy can continue to lead the 65,000 workers in Local 600."

FLINT.—"No Truck with the Trucks Act" is the heading on the main editorial in The Searchlight, organ of Chevrolet UAW Local 659. The editorial warns labor that Section 6, dealing with sabotage, is "aimed against workers on picket lines.

"It is aimed at workers who fight speed-ups," the editorial continues. "It is aimed at unions that resist boss violence and if you don't think the bosses can use violence, just recall the Kefauver Committee investigations in Detroit, bringing out the link between the Briggs Corporation and the Perrone gangsters."

The editorial asserts that the Trucks Act is not aimed against the Communist Party alone but can be used against all opposition parties. The Act "smacks of police statism, dictatorship, the worst kind of totalitarian measure."

Noting that the State CIO is on record to fight "this union-busting measure," the editorial concludes: "We are happy to join in the fight against this vicious piece of auto corporation legislation."

Letters in Local Press Expose Koje Brutality; Demand Peace

DETROIT. — Popular sentiment for peace and disgust with the senseless cruelties of the warmakers are beginning to break into the letter columns of the daily papers. Last Friday, for example, George N. Anderson of Ypsilanti wrote to the Detroit Free Press in part:

"It seems to me that the UN troops have killed many prisoners needlessly. Every day we hear and read reports of more prisoners being killed or wounded; once an automatic rifle goes off accidentally—one killed, two wounded.

"Another time, one killed, four wounded for hanging their clothes on the barbed wire. Many more wounded for hanging up their red flags and even more for just yelling and singing their slogans.

"What I want to know is this: Is it really necessary to take lives for such flimsy reasons? . . .

"Let's not forget that we have many thousands of our own POWs in North Korea. Suppose we were to hear of such incidents about them.

"When you put the shoe on the other foot, it's not the same fit, is it?"

BRUTALIZES US

Wrote Mrs. Joy Trachtenberg to the Detroit News:

"Yetserday the News reported our paratroopers were rehearsing with bayonets and flamethrowers, and I had a sick feeling inside. Today's papers told the results—31 more Koje prisoners killed, to say nothing of our young men dying in the attack. What irony for us to brag, 'not a shot was fired,' when the barbaric bayonet is used.

"I feel sick over this latest incident because it must have a brutalizing effect on our national character, while rendering us barbarians in the eyes of the forld."

WAR NOT INEVITABLE

A letter to the Free Press from Mrs. Lucille Olson, Bergen, N. D., denounced wars for plunder and and conquest which have destroyed scores of millions of men, women, and children, and concluded:

"War is not inevitable and no differences exist between nations anywhere in the world which cannot be resolved through the process of peaceful negotiation now with the United States, China, USSR, France and Britain which would end the cold war and mediate the Korean war."

During the month of May, "Press Month" we took in 80 subs to The Michigan Worker and Daily Worker. Interesting to learn that most were gotten by readers who set themselves the modest goal of one sub during that month.

That's an idea we want to carry over into the Press Drive we are working on up to the time of the July 6th picnic at Arcadia Park.

THE IDEA: everyone can get a sub by the picnic. Also a subscription will admit you to the picnic.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 6
ARCADIA PARK

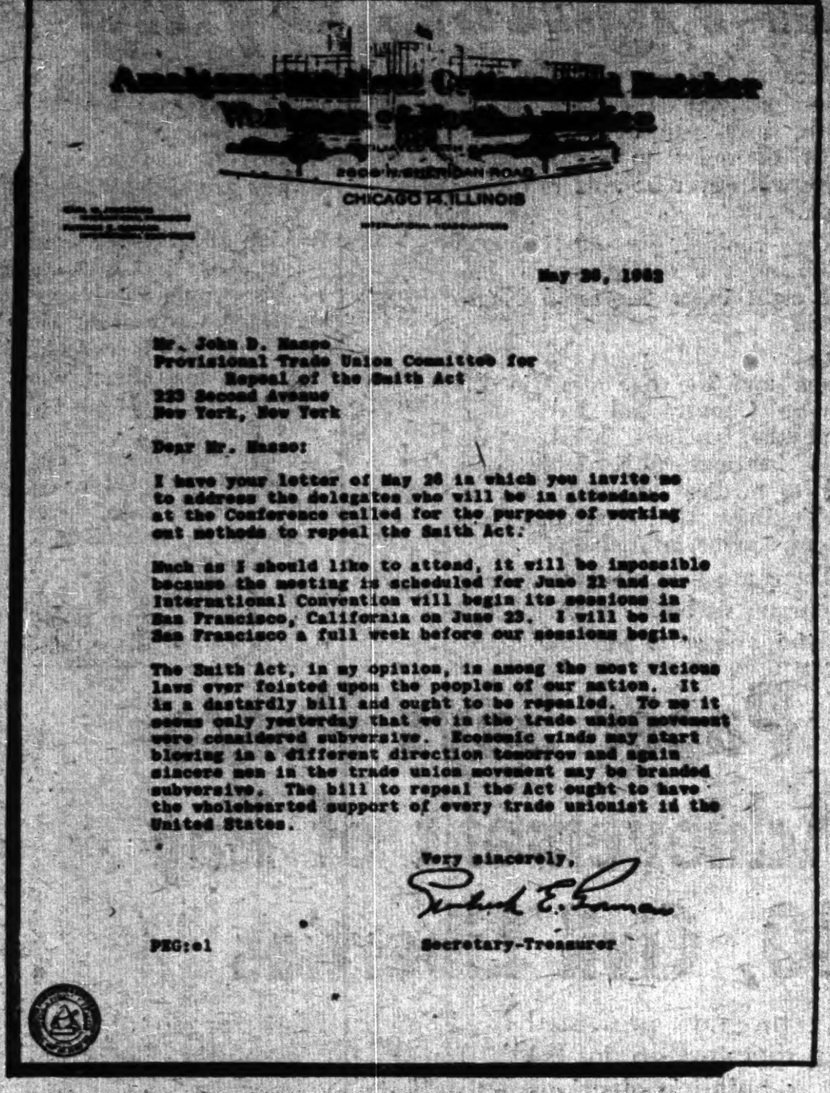
Out Expressway or Michigan to Telegraph, left to Wicks Road, left, following signs to Park.

Dedicated to the observance of the 176th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and to the campaign for for all victims of the thought-control Smith Act.

DOOR PRIZE: NEW 17 inch TELEVISION
MOVIE: "PEACE WILL WIN"

- Speakers
- Games for Children
- Baseball Competition
- Barbecue
- International Foods

Admission: 50c. or subscription to the Michigan Worker (children under 12, free)
Auspices: Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1, Mich. — WO 4-1965



Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America
3000 N. SHERIDAN ROAD
CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

May 20, 1952

Mr. John D. Hanse
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hanse:

I have your letter of May 26 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,
Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer

PEG:el

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegram campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims [illegible]

Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wife of Joseph Jackson, southern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

(Continued on Page 3)

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

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IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

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THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

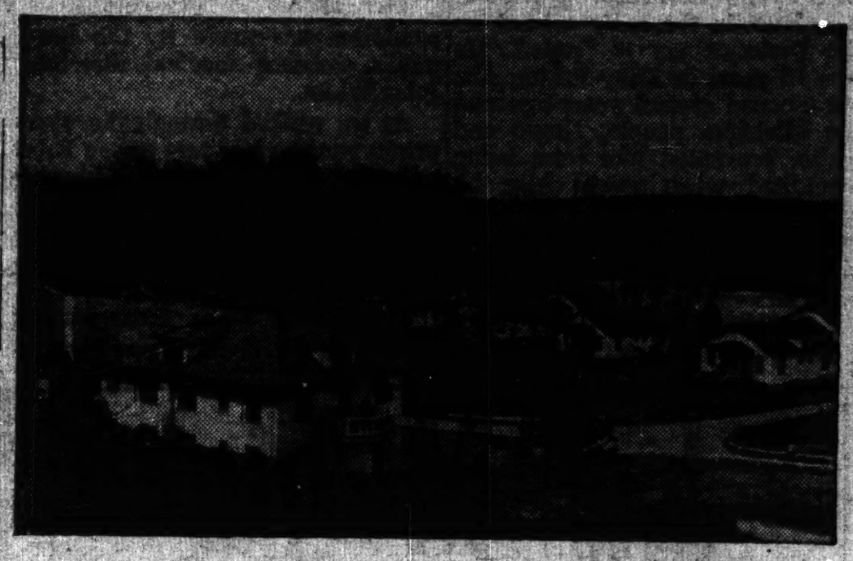
"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 49,000 Massachusefts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing [illegible] meetings in growing numbers [illegible]



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

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IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

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SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

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KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

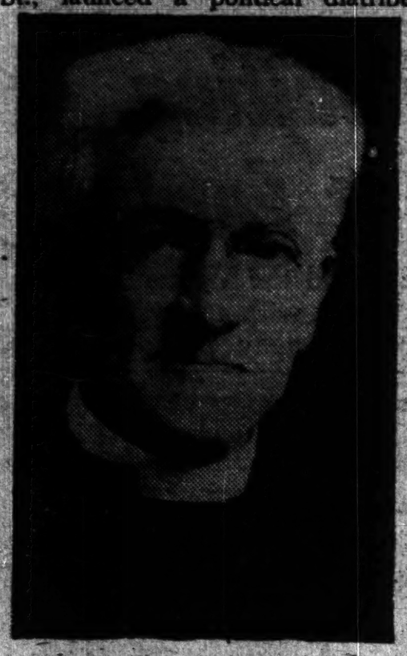
If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

(Continued on Page 3)

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VARY

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old retired Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by an eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev. White declared that Dr. Henry Templeton Smith, 115 East 61st St., launced a political diatribe



REV. WHITE

when the patient visited him on May 6. Dr. Smith said, according to the letter, that he "cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist."

Rev. White is now almost blind. One eye removed last year and the other retains only 24 percent of its vision and is steadily deterioriating.

"Everything looks as if a heavy fog rolled into the room," Rev. White told me in his book-lined study. The books were still all there, neatly arranged in the bookcases, though reading is now impossible for Rev. White.

The eye condition dates back to February, 1942, when an attack of acute glucoma required an operation which was performed by Dr. H. Meineke of Roselle, N. J. When the left eye grew worse in August, 1950, Rev. White again sought medical advice. His eye failed to respond to treatment, and a half year later it was suggested that the left eye be removed entirely in order to save the right eye. For this purpose, Rev. White went to St. Luke's Hospital, which provides free hospitalization for Episcopal clergymen.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his care until May of this year. On May 6, after the right eye developed serious trouble, Rev. White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington 'who is an investigator,' and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneousness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which redbaiting produces when an apparently respectable suregon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.

26,000 Ore Miners Out in Steel Strike

By O. HILL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Twenty-six thousand iron ore miners of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have joined with the steel workers in the nationwide steel strike. Along the highway stretching from one end of the Mesaba Range to the other, a distance of 50-60 miles, you can see strike placards announcing that an open pit or underground mine is on strike, with the slogan of "No Contract—No Work."

The general reaction of the great majority of the miners is one of optimism that they will win their full demand for the 26 cents package agreement.

A miner in Keewatin pointed out, "It's really peaceful in this town. No smoke, no noise. You look down into the open pit and it looks like a graveyard. Everything is at a standstill. We sure got the company in the screws now, unless we're sold down the river by the big shots in the union. This is really the best time to strike against the mining companies. By God, we should be able to win that 26 cents."

What about picketing the mines? Don't the miners fear that the company will begin to employ scabs?, I asked the miners in Virginia, Minn.

A big Slav open pit miner assured me there was nothing to worry about. "Look, our towns are on the edge of the open pit. We can look at the entrance from our door steps. We'll know if they start sending in scabs, and we'll stop that pretty damn quick."

What do you think Truman is going to do?, I asked another miner in Buhl. "Well," he said, "in my opinion the Truman administration is on the spot. I think he'll have to side with us for the 26 cents. I don't see where he can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, because that would sure as hell put the Democratic Party in a bad light before the steel and iron ore miners if he did. I think, however, that he will make a deal so that the steel and mining companies will get a good price increase. This of course is no good for the people or the nation."

Another miner in Ely on the Vermillon Iron Range was of the opinion that "the steel companies wanted this strike, because there is developing an overproduction in steel, and the steel companies are after a price increase to add to their fabulous profits."

A Croatian minor in Keewatin was of the opinion that this strike should be extended into every industry. "I'm for a general strike. I think John L. Lewis is right. All the workers should unite and then strike and we would win for sure. This strike shows the solidarity among workers. It's different from 1916."

Locals of the miners have been sending in resolutions to Truman and Congress against using the Taft-Hartley Law or of enacting any other repressive legislation against the workers. Many of the miners expressed the opinion that if the Taft-Hartley Law is invoked or other legislative measures are taken to force the steel workers and miners back without granting their demands, they would stay on strike regardless.



STRIKE FREEZES OUT SHIPMENT—The completely effective steel strike has halted delivery of thousands of tons of ore for steel mills in Gary and East Chicago, Ind. The ore is in these huge boats docked in a slip.

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J.

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

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FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director, Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe has the respect and admiration of everyone.

The Billion-Dollar Club of Sixty U.S. Corporations

By Federated Press

SIXTY COMPANIES rated membership in America's most exclusive club last year. Only requirement for admission is that the company have over $1 billion in assets.

Among them, the 60 members of the Billion Dollar Club had assets in 1951 of $157,781,991,606, more than three times as much as the budget for the entire U. S. last year. Their assets weer over $10 billion higher than in 1950, when their combined wealth was $147,176,173,346.

The select 60 had more than their money in common. Most of them belonged to one of the eight financial interest groupings that dominate the American economy and plan corporate strategy.

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BUSINESS conditions were so good last year that the club took in three new members. They were Westinghouse Electric Corp., Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago and the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. Size of the club has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), when only 32 companies had passed the $1 billion mark.

A breakdown of the club membership showed it included 22 banks, 13 insurance companies, 13 industrial firms, six railroads, four public utilities, one mail order house and one credit company.

Richest of them all was the Rockefeller-controlled Metroopitan Life Insurance Co., which headed the list with reported total assets of $10.9 billions. J. P. Morgan's huge Bell Telephone System dropped to second place for the first time in years because of a change in accounting methods which sliced $3 billion off its reported assets.

Bell's reported assets last year were $9.7 billion. It showed the biggest increase in assets of any club member—$983 million more than in 1950. All but two of the 60 companies increased their assets from 1950 to 1951.

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LEADING OFF the industrial members was Standard Oil of New Jersey (Rockefeller), which reported assets of $4.7 billion. Five other oil companies also made the grade. Standard Oil of Indiana had $1.8 billion; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., $1.7 billion; Standard Oil of California, $1.3 billion; Gulf Oil Corp., $1.5 billion; and Texas Co., $1.5 billion.

U. S. Steel Corp. ranked hird after Standard of New Jersey in industrial wealth. Its empire, controlled by Morgan interests, was valued at $3.1 billion. Other industrial gants were General Motors, $3.6 billion in assets; duPont, which has the major interest in GM, $1.5 billion; Bethlehem Steel (Kuhn Loeb and Rockefeller). $1.5 billion; Morgan's General Electric, $1.4 billion; and Westinghouse Electric (Mellon), $1 billion.

The National City Bank of New York in its June newsletter revealed the membership of the more democratic club which admits multi-millionaire firms along with the billionaires. Membership, however, is restricted to the 100 wealthiest industrial companies in the U. S.

At the end of 1951 these 100 largest manufacturing companies had total assets of $60.1 billion. They employed an average of 42,000 workers each.

Facing the Facts

THEIR NAMES; Opponent of Negro ball players on the Tigers is reportedly Hal Newhouser. George Kell was the most outspoken for. Others for the extension of democracy and to break down jimcrow were Hoot Evers, Dizzy Trout, Virgil Trucks, Marlin Stuart, Don Kolloway, and Bob Swift. Johny Groth reportedly teams up with Newhouser.

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PORKCHOPPER; With what are they blackmailing Joe Seidel of Ford Production Foundry, when they can get him to stand in front of Gate 4 and pass out the anti-Negro, redbaiting, company union, four-page "The Scooter," so-called newspaper put out by ACTUer John Fitzpatrick in support of Reuther? Joe knows he can never get elected to any post after this deal.

HAUNT HIM; Gov. Williams doesn't know how many votes he lost lost the day he said that the Michigan Public Service Commission had "no choice" but to grant an increase to Bell Telephone of a nickel on calls at pay stations.

★

CHRYSLER; The Chrysler Corp. takes over the Tank Arsenal plant July 19. This notorious jimcrow outfit already prepared to screen out Negroes. It has all employes now filling out application blanks which ask the worker's "race."

★

SHAKEDOWN; The City Hall gang eager to shake down the working people, have come up with a new racket. Now they are turning loose 85 new motor cycle cops to hand out "illegal" parking They say there are 15,000 traffic violations a day. What a rake-off that will make. To get that they are going to spend over $50,000 for new three wheel motor cycles. The money taken from the workers through tickets will undoubtedly be used to pay for the $22,000 a year expense account of the Councilmen, to pay, as "Night-Shirt" Oakman put it, for the $5 roast beef banquets they "have to" attend as part of their civic "duty."

FARMERS SEE FRAUD BEHIND ATTEMPTED LAPEER EVICTIONS

LANSING. — Farmers in Lapeer county say they smell "conspiracy, fraud and various other kinds of crookedness" in the receivership deal which has led to notorious eviction attempts, the Lansing Labor News reported last week.

The CIO weekly told how a Lapeer attorney "seems to have developed quite an interest in taking over properties assessed by receivers of the Lapeer Farmers Insurance Company—taking them over at bargain prices of course."

The farmers are demanding investigation of "peculiar circumstances" in this receivership case which they said "involved state officials in high places."

Meanwhile Sheriff Clark Gregory is having a rough time finding citizens he wants to deputize to take over by force the farm of a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, which was defended by 150 local farmers.

Mrs. Stevens' farm was "sold for $500 in settlement" of a $150 assessment in the defunct insurance company, "even though it was never shown in court that she had bought insurance from the company, or had even signed an application.

Last year the brothers Ziegenhardt and their neighbors similarly staged a pitched battle to save their farm from being taken over after it was "sold" to the same attorney in "payment" of the insurance company's debts which they refuse to recognize.

Rank and File Slate Wins in UAW No. 742

DETROIT.—The rank and file slate headed by incumbent president James Cichocki, was reelected to all posts in UAW Local 742, except for two executive board positions.

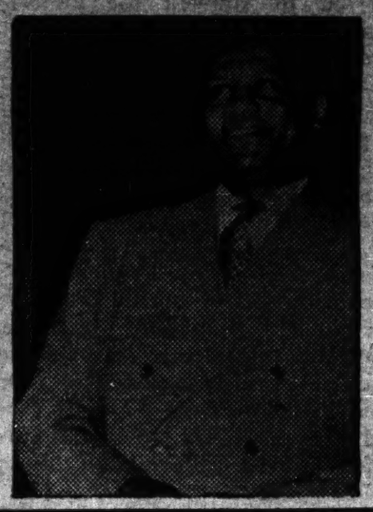
Cichocki got 1258 votes and his opponent L. C. Buckley got 923.

Milwaukee Local Nips Reutherites

MILWAUKEE.—The pro-Reuther, rightwing administration of Herman Steffes has been ousted from office in elections at CIO United Auto Workers Local 75 at the Milwaukee Nash plant. Steffes is also state CIO president.

Steffes was defeated by John Parbs, former chief steward, by a vote of 2,010 to 1,409. After 15 years as financial secretary, Paul Steffes, brother of Herman, was overwhelmingly defeated by Independent Earl Gresen.

For the first time since the war, the total absence of redbaiting by any of the slates was noted. Instead, due to the pressure of the rank and file program of the progressives, even the Steffes' slate was forced to come out for the 30 hours a week, a demand which Reuther has opposed.



The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council
presents
PAUL ROBESON
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. . . in concert
2:30 P. M. SUNDAY, JUNE 22nd 1952
Madison Ballroom, Woodward at Forest
Admission: 1.20, 1.80, 2.40

Fitzpatrick Launches Redbaiting, White Supremacist Tab at Ford

DEARBORN.—It is election time around Ford Local 600 and the Walter Reuther camp has resurrected John Fitzpatrick who made his bow last week with a newspaper he calls "The Score." It is full of Negro baiting, redbaiting and pro-company propaganda.

Fitzgerald says he got the money to pay for the paper from the sale of Reuther buttons in the plant. It must have taken a lot of buttons to put out a four-page tabloid in over 300,000 copies, and no one has seen that many Reuther buttons in Rouge.

He launched a white supremacist attack on William Hood, recording secretary of the local and Dave Moore, removed vice president of Gear and Axle Bldg. Hood, chairman of the National Negro Labor Council, he declares "is a dead loss to the union". Moore he says was rightly removed as vice presirent because he took a trip to Czechslovakia and liked it.

Who is John Fitzpatrick? He sat at the Un-American Committee hearings last spring with Marshall Bemen Ford company official. He constantly coached stoolpigeons Lee Romano and Shelton Tapps in the back room of Judge Kosinski's court before they went on the witness stands.

More than a year ago articles allegedly written by him praising in the "Wage-Earner," organ of the Association of Catholic Trade Uninonists.

He alone voted against a Local 600 General Council resolution that demanded the dropping of the persecution of that eminent Negro scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

It is part of his white supremacy to put out a paper which attacks Negro leadership in the local and in which there is not a line about the fight for Negro rights, FEPC, upgrading of Negro workers.

A good question is: do Walter Reuther and his administrators who have seized the local, and the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, to which Fitz belongs, subscribe to his statements in "The Score"?



AUTOTOWN ALLEY
by THE OLD-TIMER

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Labor Day will witnes a very important event in Michigan. On that day, International Publishers will release a new book for public sale—a biography of Bill McKie.

I had the opportunity of reading the manuscript. This is a book which no worker will want to miss.

This is not just a relating of the events in the life of a well known person. This the story of the organization of the Ford plant.

Henry Ford, Harry Bennett and the Ford Service Department with its thousands of paroled and pardoned criminals are here unmasked. The terror, beatings, killings, and firings, the jimcrow policies and anti-Semitism used to hinder organization are shown in relation to living beings. The Ford Hunger March and the first strike which established the union are vividly portrayed. One completes the reading of these chapters with a feeling of having lived through these events.

In this book, Joe York and all other militant fighters for union organization who gave their lives in the struggle to "accomplish the impossible" come to life. Phil Raymond, Rev. Charles Hill, Maurice Sugar, Nat Ganley and many more are depicted.

How Walter Reuther came to the union, his association with the "left" and the "right" and his climb to power on the backs of the workers become in the pages of this book, a vivid lesson in the role of an opportunist, the true role of Social-Democracy in the labor movement.

And throughout this whole gripping story of how Henry Ford was brought to his knees by the organized strength of the workers travels the lean figure of Bill McKie, Communist and Grand Old Man of the Ford Local Union —over many years distributing leaflets, bringing two workers together to talk "union," organizing small groups of five or six workers to discuss the struggle against grievances, sidestepping the spies and stoolpigeons, evading the tentacles of the Ford Service Department, protecting the secret union organization from being smashed by the top AFL brass, by Homer Martin, by Reuther's opportunism —and finally, success!

This book is a tribute to Bill McKie, who now, at the age of 77, although retired from the plant, is still carrying on the fight in the interests of the auto workers. It is also a tribute to the power of the working class, once organized.

The life of Bill McKie, as depicted in this story, is an example of devotion and loyalty and sacrifice for the class struggle which inspires one to emulation.

Many workers and especially youth who will read this book will draw from it the inspiration to struggle for a better life. That struggle was and still is the life of Bill McKie.

OBSERVES MICHIGANDERS READY TO FIGHT TO SAVE LIBERTIES

By ARTHUR McPHAUL
(Ex. Sec'ty, Civil Rights Congress)

I have just returned from a two-day trip across the eastern part of the state. My purpose in going on this trip was to discuss with the people in a number of different cities the question of starting a movement for the repeal of the Smith Act and amnesty for the Communist Party leaders convicted under the notorious, thought-control law.

The people in the cities I visited are very disturbed about the trend of reaction. There can be little doubt that the very majority of the people are aware that slowly but surely the rights of the people are being taken away, they are willing to do something about it, but they seem to be a bit confused as to just what can be done. I also got the feeling that there is far less fear on the part of many people that one might be led to believe.

For example, in one city I talked to the head of the Masonic Order. He was very disturbed about what was going on and what was happening to civil liberties. While he knew nothing at all about the Civil Rights Congress or its program, after a half-hour discussion he expressed interest and a desire to do something about putting our program into effect. He expressed great admiration for Dr. DuBois, Paul Robeson, and many of the leaders of the workingclass and Negro people. He was very clear of the point that any leader, whether he be Negro or white, who disagreed with the policy of those presently in control were bound to be labeled as subversives, but he was also clear that is was the responsibility and duty of those who loved this country to fight irrespective of labels. On my departure, he suggested that he be put on our mailing list and that at an early date I visit this city again and talk to a small group of people in order to take some form of action in defense of civil liberties.

Those of us who have access to the information and therefore know the facts as to what it taking place in America and why, have a responsibility to go to people, talk to them and get them to move on such questions as repeal of the Smith Act, amnesty for the 11 Communist leaders, the defeat of the Trucks Act, etc.

For the present, we urge that you to come into the CRC office for material to distribute in your organization, your plant or community on repeal of the Smith Act, defeat of the Trucks Act, and amnesty for the victims of the Smith Act.

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The Worker

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Lots of Work Now Means More Fun on the 4th!

RANDOM NOTES ON JULY 4: There are literally hundreds of people now working on making a All-Nation Labor Press Picnic in Santa Fe Park a whopping success.

Artists are at work on the carnival decorations . . . the whole barbecued lambs are being ordered . . . the Czechs are practicing up on their "kolacky" . . . the 28th Ward people are chartering a bus. . . .

The ponies and trains and whatnot are being readied for the kids . . . arrangements are being made to bring out the Progressive Party delegates to the grove . . . a car caravan is being arranged by the North Side Freedom of the Press Committee . . . tickets are going out by the thousands (and please settle for them as quick as you can). . . .

Abner W. Berry has wired that he's definitely coming to speak . . . the choruses are brushing up on their songs . . . the game booths are being shined up . . . the rib and chicken pits are in the works. . . . We can hardly wait!

Sunday Rally in Gary to Show Solidarity with Steelworkers

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—A giant public rally will be held this Sunday afternoon, June 22, at 2 p.m., where thousands in this area will have an opportunity to express their solidarity with the striking steelworkers.

Main speaker will be Philip Murray, president of the CIO United Steelworkers of America.

The meeting is expected to pack the Gary Memorial Auditorium, 7th and Massachusetts.

★

THE RALLY was announced last Monday night at a huge parade and demonstration in East Chicago, where steelworkers and their families gathered to hear USA vice president James G. Thimmes make a report on the status of the strike.

The two big East Chicago locals, Inland Local 1010 and Youngstown Local 1011 brought out their members in a powerful show of union strength and determination not to give in to any of the numerous dangers which the three-week-old steel strike now faces.

Both of these locals, as well as the giant Gary local, have gone on record to defy the Taft-Hartley Act in case it is invoked to smash the strike.

★

THERE IS also widespread sentiment against the proposal for a partial re-opening of the mills to supply so-called "war emergency" needs.

This proposal was in fact sharply rejected by a large membership of the Inland local last week.

"That's no way to run a strike," one Youngstown local leader told this paper. "Either the mills are open or shut—and both the companies and the government know very well how they can get them open again, by granting the WSB award."

★

FROM a number of unions this week came messages of solidarity for the striking steelworkers. Some unions which have been threatened with layoffs because of a so-called steel shortage, have blasted attempts of management to line up the workers against the steel strikers.

The AFL Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen here last week charged the railroad companies with "an attempt to pit one segment of organized labor against another."

They stated flatly that the layoffs of some 25 percent of their members on the pretext of the steel strike was a payroll-cutting move.

"The carriers by this move," said the Brotherhood, "sought to enflame our membership and prejudice them against the cause of the steelworkers.

"But the members of our Brotherhood will not be fooled. They will fix the blame exactly where it belongs—not on the steelworkers but on the railroad management itself."

THE UE Harvester workers here, threatened with widespread layoffs beginning July 1, made it clear that they are with the steelworkers 100 percent.

"We have sent messages to Washington," declared Gerald Fielde, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, "demanding that they lay off the Taft-Hartley Act and lay off the seizure and give the steelworkers a chance to win this fight."

Strong feelings of solidarity from the Harvester workers, and also from the packinghouse workers, stems partly from the fact that both of these unions are currently in tough contract negotiations of their own.

★

THE UPWA Armour Local 347, with 7,000 members, this week sent a message to the striking steelworkers declaring:

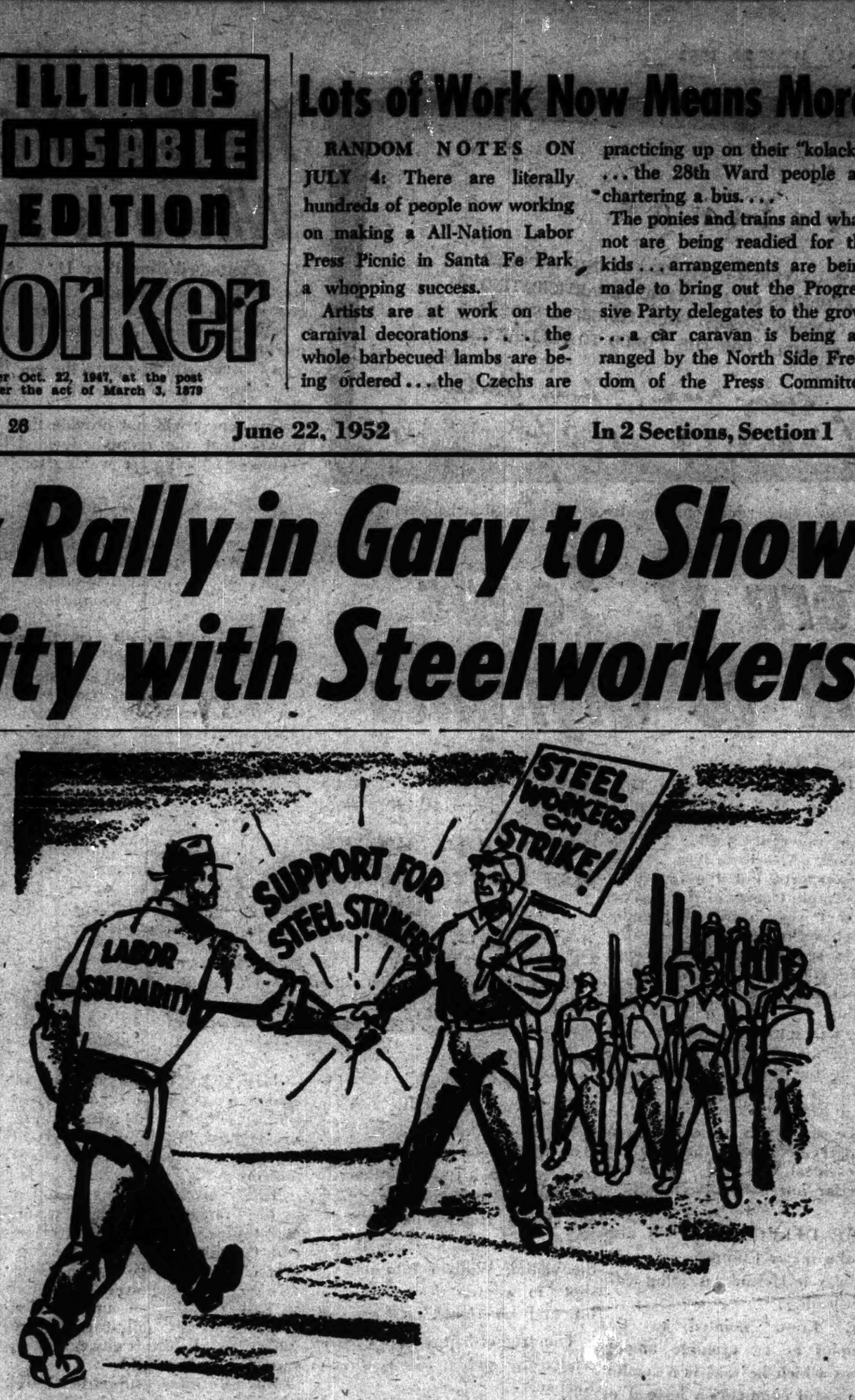
"We want you to feel free to call on our union for any aid necessary to guarantee victory. Unity of all labor will win. Victory shall be ours."

The local also pointed out to the steelworkers:

"Big Business has banded itself together, along with their political stooges, armed with Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor legislation, to smash the labor movement.

"The war in Korea has brought on untold economic chaos such as high prices, high taxes, wage freeze, the curb on civil liberties, and the loss of many lives.

"We packinghouse workers realize you are fighting our battle and the battle of all labor. We stand ready with moral and financial support and anything else to guarantee complete victory."



—Reprinted from UE News.

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

'A Useless Damned War'

This is what a U.S. Army officer said of Korea. Today that war is two years old. The desire to see it ended is now shared by most of the people of the world.

Why Production Is Dropping

Arms expenditures have jumped 400 percent in one year. Yet total production has dropped. It shows we need an economy based on production for peace and plenty instead of war and crisis.

CRIME AND BIG BUSINESS

The 'Big 19'—Where Is It Heading?

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.

Four months ago, the "Big 19" Committee was hailed as the answer to Chicago's prayer.

It was brought into being supposedly to cope with the mounting crime and corruption which has aroused the people of this city to their angriest pitch.

Is that committee doing the job? Or is it a vicious hoax, a "safety valve" designed to quell the mass indignation and to channel it off into dangerous directions?

THIS is what the "Big 19" has done:

1—Raised more than $100,000 in the "Dollars for Democracy" campaign through small contributions from citizens who were anxious to do their bit to halt corruption.

2—Set up a permanent organization headed by Big Business elements, known as the "Citizens of Greater Chicago." The three incorporators of this organization are: the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry; its offspring, the Chicago Crime Commission; and the Chicago Bar Association.

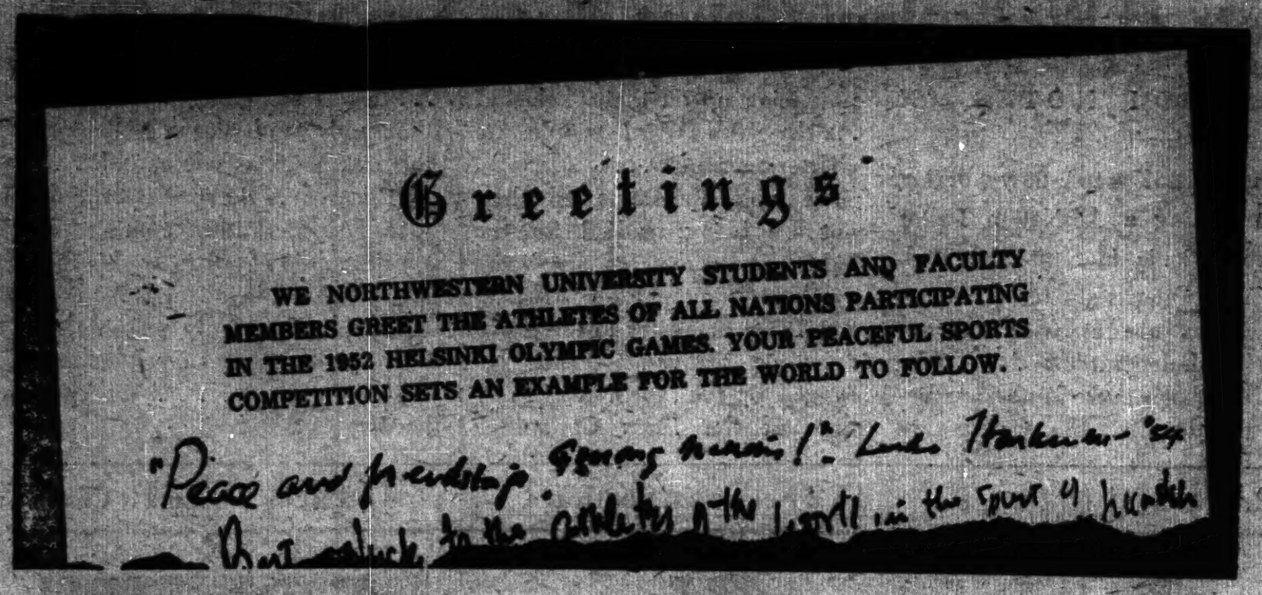
3—This is being called a "super-organization" which will combine LaSalle Streets groups, leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties, organizations like the American Legion—and will tie in the newly-formed neighborhood "crime committees" and "improvement associations."

MASTERMIND of this entire set-up is Guy E. Reed, who lives in Prairie View, Ill. He is vice-president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, and a director of American Steel Foundries and of Universal Oil Products. He is former chairman of the Chicago Crime Commission. And he is

(Continued on Page 2)

Lewis Moves for Unity To Win Steel Strike

— See Page 4 —



This is heading on each page of the peace greeting book sent to the Olympic Games by students and faculty of Northwestern University.

Northwestern U. Sends Peace Book to Olympics

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University students this week sent greetings to the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland, and hailed this sports competition as an example of peaceful inter-change among all the nations of the world. The 130-page book of greetings to the Olympic athletes, contains some 2,200 individual peace greetings from N. U. students.

Among the messages were such typical greetings as, "The world's best luck for world peace," "One more peaceful bond between nations," "May the spirit of the Olympic Games promote world peace." One greeting by another English professor was "Sholm Aleichem," the Hebrew peace greeting. And one language student even sent his greeting in Russian.

★

THE PRESIDENT of the university, Dr. J. Roscoe Miller and vice-president J. J. Gerber were among those who included their greetings.

A delegation of ten graduate students, led by the head of the Physical Education Department, Dr. Leon Kranz, will make the trip to Helsinki to make a formal presentation of the greetings to the Olympic Games.

The entire project was carried out by the Olympic Games Greetings Committee at Northwestern, which included among its members Jim Golliday, Negro sophomore track star, who is likely to be an Olympics contender.

In the current Olympic trials at Berkeley, Calif., Golliday this week ran the 100 meters in 10.4, a top performance.

★

THE GREETING, signed by the students at booths in Patton Gym and other university buildings, states to the Olympics: "Your peaceful sports competition sets an example for the world to follow."

The greeting inserted in the book by university president Miller declared: "Northwestern sends the Olympic Games in the realization that your spirit of friendly competition embodies not only the best in sports, but typdies cooperative enterprise so essential to international good will and understanding."

Dr. Kranz told The Worker that he will arrange for the greeting book to be prominently displayed during the all-nations competitions from July 18 to Aug. 5.

"We are trying to express our full agreement with the Olympic Games ideal," he said, "as an aid to better international relations."

★

THE DELEGATION will also tour the major European cities on their way to Helsinki, meeting with youth leaders.

Dr. Kranz pointed to the Olympics as an example among nations which he said is a symbol of peaceful competition instead of intense rivalry which emphasizes only the desire to win.

He also expressed pride in the fact that Golliday, the Northwestern University sprinter is among those now completing for a place in the U. S. Olympic team.

"We think he is the 'world's fastest human' of today," said Dr. Kranz, "We're hoping he makes the team."

Many of the greetings were in the form of good wishes to the Negro track star from the students and facutly of Northwestern University.

Free Cop, Indict His Negro Victim

NEWARK.

A POLICE SERGEANT who without warning shot and seriously wounded a Negro worker after an alleged minor traffic violation was cleared by the Grand Jury.

His victim was indicted instead, on a charge of "attempted escape."

The Newark Civil Rights Commission, after hearing protests by eye-witnesses and labor and civil rights groups, demanded that disciplinary action be taken against Sgt. James Henderson.

The commission charged that the victim, William Johnson, was shot "in wanton disregard of his life and his rights."

The trigger-happy cop was defended by public safety director Keenan.

Mr. Johnson, who hip was shattered by the police bullet, was accused by the police of having driven his car "in an erratic manner."

GUARANTEED: the time of your life! Attend the July 4th Labor Press Picnic at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road.

ILLINOIS

The 'Big 19' Committee—Where Is It Heading?

(Continued from Page 1)

president of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Right now, Reed is putting the finishing touches on a lengthy report which will blueprint the entire future of this new organization.

This report will not provide the answer that the crime-bedevilled people of Chicago are waiting for.

★

A SPOKESMAN at Reed's LaSalle Street office indicated that this report will call for a new city charter, for numerous "surveys," for senatorial reapportionment, for "advisory committees," etc.

It will, in fact, do everything but put its finger on the chief operators of organized crime in Chicago and their connections with the top leadership of the Republican and Democratic machines.

★

WHAT is happening here? Actually, this is an attempt af a "repeat performance" of what took place here in 1918.

At that time, Chicago was up in arms against organized crime and corruption. That was the beginning of the Prohibition era and the rise of the murderous gangs who rivalled for control of the lucrative booze traffic.

The notorious "Big Bill" Thompson was mayor of a wide-open town. And that was the year Al Capone came to Chicago.

★

THE CHICAGO Association of Commerce urged Chicago to "keep cool." They would take care of everything. They proceeded to organize the Chicago Crime Commission.

This organization was heralded as the dragon slayer which would end the reign of organized crime and corruption. From the inception of the Chicago Crime Commission, there followed three and a half decades of uncontrolled gangsterism and political thievery which has made this city notorious throughout the world.

Big Business supported and placed into power a series of Democratic and Republican administrations which has made Chicago the horrible example of what Lincoln Steffens called "The Shame of the Cities."

★

TODAY, the people are fed up. They are earnestly looking for a way out. They have expressed their indignation in a thousand ways, many of them significant, others dangerous and misguided.

The main concern of Big Business is that the people may find the path to genuine reform, that the mass anti-crime movement may take the political form of a breakaway from the two old parties.

That could mean disaster for the big bankers, industrialists and real estate interests. An independent political reform movement would be a serious threat to the big steel which has profited them millions, the utility grabs, the tax rebates, the numerous forms in which a corrupt city administration services its financial overlords at the expense of the people.

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LaSALLE STREET is trying to head off such a course through its control of the "Big 19" Committee and its successor, the "Citizens of Greater Chicago." Hhese forces are anti-Negro and anti-labor, part and parcel of the corrupt political machines, the policy of jimcrow housing and job discrimination, and the segregation of minorities. They are trying to mold this anti-crime movement in their own image.

Will they succeed? The organization has been broadened to include many groups which are sincerely concerned about organized crime and may prove "troublesome" to Mr. Reed and his associates.

Among these are the PTA, labor organizations, Negro organizations, church organizations and the new neighborhood anti-crime groups.

★

THERE is every possibility of a struggle within the "Citizens of Greater Chicago" — a struggle to make it perform the job it was set up to do—or give way to a genuine people's anti-crime movement.

The Big Business elements stand as the major obstacle to a real fight against organized crime and political corruption. That has always been their role.

Lincoln Steffens, who became America's foremost authority on political graft, recognized that important fact years ago. "Back of the petty larceny," he wrote, "there is grand larceny. And back of the political corruption—and supporting it—is business corruption."

This is the first of two articles. Next week: The problem of the neighborhood crime committees.

These Children . . .
look to YOU for help

- They are the children of political victims whose fathers are away
- Their mothers must work to provide for them
- They face a summer unattended on the streets—unless . . .

SUMMER CAMP AND DAY CAMP CARE CAN BE PROVIDED FOR THEM

Make your contribution to give these children a safe and healthful summer.

Send a check now to:

POLITICAL VICTIMS WELFARE COMMITTEE
6 E. Lake Street, Room 510 Chicago, Ill.

Chicagoans Go to Capital In Defense of Foreign Born

CHICAGO.—Four Chicagoans visited Washington last week as part of a national delegation to demand Presidential veto of the McCarran-Walter Bill, repeal of the McCarran Law, the granting of bail to Martin Young and Peter Harisiades, now being held on Ellis Island, and the halting of deportation proceedings aginst Joe Weber, Refugio Martinez and other Midwest deportation victims.

Mrs. Alice Yonick of the Lithuanian National Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Gus Pikal, Marie Kratochvil Defense Committee; Harry Sobel, Chicago Jewish Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; and Nathan Caldwell of the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born joined other delegates representing community, fraternal and trade union organization throughout the country. The delegates met under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Various groups visited Congressmen, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, officers of the Department of Justice and left a message at the White House.

Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, co-chairman of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and professor of Biblical History at Wellesley College, and Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers of America and chairman of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, headed the delegation.

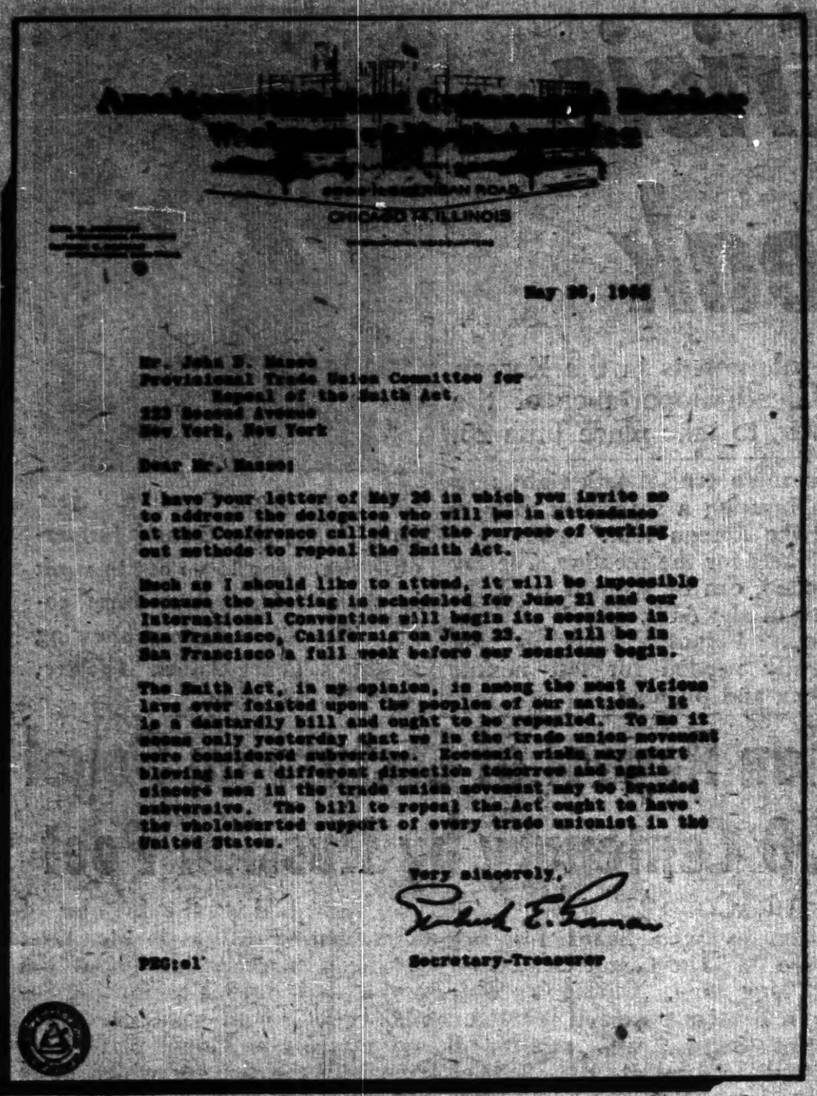
The Chicago delegation called upon Illinois Senators Paul Douglas and Everett Dirksen to support the repeal of the McCarran Law (Internal Security Act of 1950). In showing that this law provides the legal base for attempted destruction of fundamental American liberties attacks on the foreign born, the cases of several Midwest deportation victims were discussed: labor leaders Joe Weber and Refugio Martinez, Daily Freiheit business manager Moses Resnikoff, Vilnis editors Vincent Andrulis and Leon Prusoika, and great-grandmother Mrs. Marie Kratochvil.

The particularly vicious character of mass scale deportation practiced against the Mexican people by the Immigration Service, as represented by Mr. Martinez, was denounced by the delegates.

The statement left at the White House, urging Presidential veto of the McCarra-Walter Bill, emphasized that this legislation would strip the non-citizen of all rights and relegate the naturalized citizen to a political pawn whose citizenship would be recognized or taken away at the whim and fancy of pety governmental officials.

Representative Thomas S. Gordon, 8th District Illinois, promised unequivocally that he would sustain a presidential veto of the McCarran-Walter Bill, and would support measures for the repeal of the Smith and McCarran laws.

(Continued on Page 8)



[illegible]
CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

May 26, 1952

Mr. John E. Mason
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act.
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Mason:

I have your letter of May 20 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,

[signature]

PEG:el

Secretary-Treasurer

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Baltimore.

Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wife of Joseph Jackson, southern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amnesty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

★

IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

★

THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

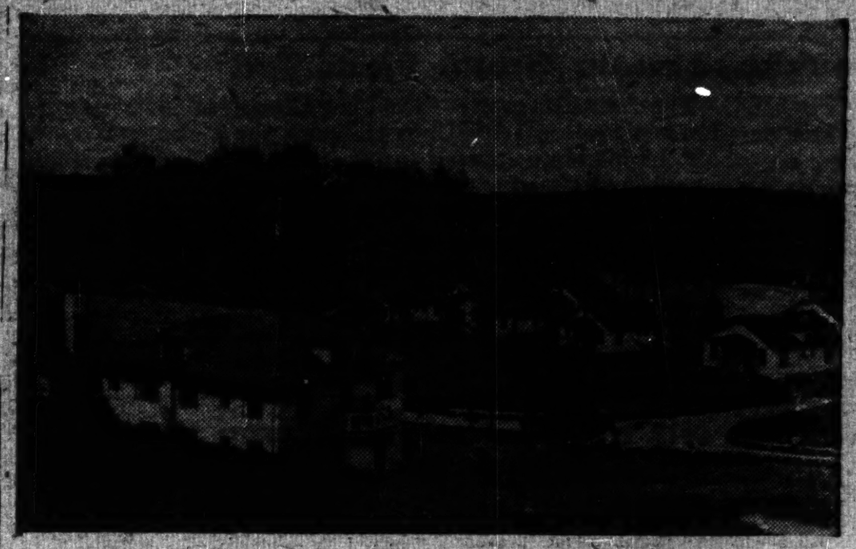
"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

★

PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

★

IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 13 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

★

SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

★

KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an ac-

Call Rally June 25 on Crisis In Korea; Stover to Speak

CHICAGO.—Crucial daily developments in the Korean war are pointing up the life-and-death importance of the Rally for an End to the Korean War, to take place June 25, the second anniversary of the beginning of the war, at the Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshfield.

The rally, sponsored by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade, will bring together an impressive list of national and local speakers, including: Fred Stover, President of the Farmers Union of Iowa; Axel Nielsen, businessman, candidate for Congress in St. Joseph, Michigan, and father of a POW now in Korea; Idell Umbels, Chairman of the Chicago Women for Peace; Ernst Iijama, UE shop steward.

Some of the slogans around which the rally is being prepared are:

"End the War in Korea Now!" "Observe the Geneva Convention on Exchange of Prisoners of War!" "Support the British and French Position for Transferring Peace Talks to UN Council!" "Outlaw Germ and Atomic Warfare!" "For Major Power Negotiation to Settle All Outstanding Differences!"

"The Korea truce negotiations have reached such a crucial stake" declared Dr. H. H. Noyes, Exec. Dir. of the Illinois Peace Crusade, "that the next few weeks or even days, could well decide the question of world peace, or terrible steps toward World War II. The American people, and especially the peace movement in our country, bear a tremendous responsibility in this situation.

"For our part, in the city of Chicago, there is no more important, no more crucial task for every Chicagoan who values world peace, who understands the horror of the catastrophe that could befall America and the world, . . . there is no more crucial task right now than insuring a successful rally to End the Korean War."

Tickets for the meeting, 74c tax included, can be secured from the office of the APC, 166 W. Washington. Volunteer workers are urgently needed for last-minute mailing and phoning.



SCENE from the film, "New Israel," showing Israeli farmerettes preparing to go out to work in their "kibbutz," or farm co-op. The film is now showing at the Cinema Annex Theatre, 3210 W. Madison.

Douglass-Lincoln Group Plans Tea

CHICAGO.—The Annual Tea of the Douglass-Lincoln Fraternal Society, an affair highlighting the struggle for peace and freedom, will be held on Sunday afternoon, June 22, 3 p.m. at the Packinghouse Labor Center, 4859 S. Wabash.

With the public invited, numerous groups have reserved a table for the affair. Among the cooperating groups are:

The New Church in Christ Jesus Unto Holiness, the Chicago Women for Peace (all 10 chapters), the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union, the South Side Chapter of the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council, the South Side Chapter of the American Peace Crusade, the Youth Club of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

Africans Hit by Textile Job Slump

JOHANNESBURG (ALN). — Hundreds of African families are facing unemployment as a result of the economic recession that has hit the textile factories on the Rand.

Four hundred workers have already lost their jobs. This is 10 percent of the total number of Africans employed in the industry. Additional hundreds are working parttime and may lose their jobs entirely.

African workers are not able to draw unemployment pay. One of the first actions of the Malan Nationalist government in 1949 was to exclude Africans from the provisions of the unemployment insurance act.

In addition, if unemployed African male workers are unable to find employment within a certain period, they are in danger of being deported to the rural areas under a Pass Law provision.

Aid to Greek Democrats Urged

CHICAGO.—Pointing to a new wave of fascist-like arrests in Greece, the Chicago Council of Greek-Americans this week called for collection of clothing and food to aid the democratic Greek people, living today under conditions of extreme terror and privation.

WHAT is kolacky? Is it a new dance, something you eat with a spoon or a new way to curl your hair? Find out at the Czech booth at the July 4th Labor Press Picnic, at Santa Fe Park.

Plan Repeat of Lecture on Gogol 100 Centenary by Russian Poet

CHICAGO.—By demand of Chicagoans who heard his first lecture on "The Gogol Centenary" not long ago, Chicago's well-known Russian poet and literateur, Nicolas Seoeff, will repeat his unusual lecture at the People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Avenue, on Friday evening, June 27, at 8 p.m.

The 100th anniversary of the demise of Nicolai Gogol, who has been described as the founder of the school of realism in literature, has been marked throughout the world, and especially in the Soviet Union, with many festivals, and revivals of Gogol plays, and especially the two for which he is most famous, "Dead Souls" and "Inspector General."

"No one who does not understand Gogol, and the spirit of the times he lived in, can possibly understand modern Soviet life and Soviet culture," declared Mr. Seoeff.

In addition to the lecture, which is sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, there will be a number of beautiful exhibits on Gogol, just received from the Soviet Union. Also, a brand new exhibit of the recently opened Volga-Don waterway, as well as of the brand new Metro subway stations in Moscow. The lecture is open to the public.

Urge Support to Get Progressives on Ballot

CHICAGO.—The Illinois State Board of the Communist Party this week called on the party's members to lend all possible assistance to the Progressive Party in its fight to get on the ballot in Illinois.

The Progressives are now conducting a series of weekend mobilizations in order to secure the high number of election petition signatures required under Illinois law.

The Communist Party's statement declared:

"Regardless of the differences between our program and that of the Progressive Party, we feel that one of the main democractic struggles in this state today revolves around the right of the Progressives to appear on the ballot.

"We call on our members to assist in every way they possibly can this ballot fight to help assure the voters of this state an opportunity to express themselves for peace, for the full rights of the Negro people and labor and for the preservation of America's democratic heritage."

MEMORIAL Day took a toll of 360 killed on the highways. Don't help break another record on July 4th. Attend the Labor Press Picnic at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road. It's close to the city and far enough away to get lost in nature's wonderland.

PAY BOOST

The three top executives of U.S. Steel Corp, cosily share a pay increase of $150,000 to help them keep up with the rising cost of yachts and caviar.

What's On?

ATTENTION PLEASE ! !

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PEACE rally, Wed. evening, June 25, 8:15 p.m. at Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshfield. Admission 74 cents. Auspices: Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade.

JULY 4 Press Picnic! Carnival, food, entertainment, games. Main speaker, Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs Editor of the Daily Worker. Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road. 50 cents. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press.

"UKRAINIAN EVENING", with color movies, new photo exhibits and guest speaker William Riback Ukrainian leader from New York City. Sat., June 21, 8 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Donation 50 cents.

July 4

ALL-NATIONS

Picnic

SANTA FE PARK
91st & WOLF Rd.

★ A beautiful grove packed with nature's blessings.
★ Food Fair—with delicacies from all over the world.
★ Dancing in open pavilion to a top-notch band.
★ Softball — four excellent diamonds.
★ Entertainment — Singing and dancing by talented groups.
★ Carnival games for your delight and enjoyment.

Main Speaker:
Columnist ABNER W. BERRY

DIRECTIONS

BY CAR: Southwest on Ogden Ave. Follow route No. 66 to Wolf Road. Turn left on Wolf Road to 91st St. to Santa Fe Park.

BY SURFACE LINES: Take 63d Street car west to end of line. Take transfer to board next car to end of line in Argo. Take special picnic buses waiting there for Santa Fe Park.

BY BUS: Take Bluebird Argo bus from 20 E. Randolph every hour on the hour. Bus stops at Madison and Ashland, Ogden and Roosevelt, Ogden and Western, Ogden and Kedzie, 22nd and Pulaski, 22nd and Cicero. Bus goes to Argo. Meet picnic bus in Argo at end of car line.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Sponsored by LABOR PRESS COMMITTEE and ILLINOIS COMMITTEE for FREEDOM of the PRESS



plus added feature:
"BARBER OF SEVILLE"
NOW SHOWING
Cinema Annex Theatre
3210 W. Madison St. (nr. Kedzie)
Air Cooled — Free Parking
Open 10 A. M.

End the Korean War Now!

PROTEST MEETING

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 8:15 P. M.

TEMPLE HALL, 330 S. Marshfield Ave.

ADMISSION 74 CENTS

Auspices: Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

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Mills Fights for Life in Court

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA. — Testimony that a former sharecropper cannot get a fair trial in Alabama for defending his life from a white man, and escaping a lynch mob, was declared "unbelievable" by Federal Judge Ganey here last week.

Judge Ganey presided as a new round opened in the seven-year court battle against extradition that the Civil Rights Congress has been leading for Fletcher Mills, 25-year-old fur unionist.

Mills, and another Alabama Negro worker, now living in Philadelphia, testified about lynchings they had witnessed in Alabama, beatings, and "trials," of Negroes for defending themselves from whit men.

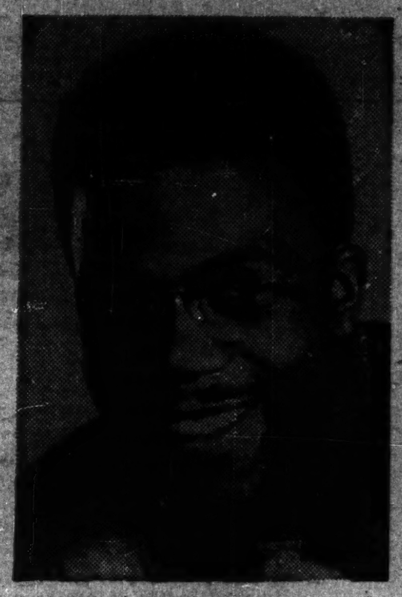
Jack Zucker, Pennsylvania CRC organizational secretary told of a trip to Alabama the previous weak in search of witnesses. They told him if they came north to testify that Mills could not obtain a fair trial, it would not be safe for them to return home to alabama.

"IT CAN'T BE POSSIBLE," said Judge Ganey at one point. "I just can't believe that the democratic process has broken down in Alabama."

In the face of testimony by Negroes who have witnessed, and in Mills' case, experienced 'democratic process' in Alabama, Judge Ganey damanded "competent witnesses." "Hurry along," he urged Mills' CRC attorney, Ralph Powe, and David Backman. "We don't want to trespass on eternity."

Judge Ganey wanted to know if there was a "law" excluding Negroes from attending trials involving white people and Negroes; he wanted "competent proof" that

(Continued on Page 8)



FLETCHER MILLS

PEACE CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA. — Calling for a big rank and file turnout for the Philadelphia special train to the Chicago July 4th Progressive Party Convention, Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia director declared last week: "This is not an ordinary political Convention, but is a mobilization of the representatives of the tens of millions of Americans for peace.

"Here will be hammered out a program for peace which at the same time meets the pressing economic needs of American workers, and lays down the challenge in the fight to restore basic American civil liberties and to win full equality for America's 15,000,000 Negro citizens."

A special train, at a round trip rate of $40, leaves Philadelphia Thursday, July 3, after work, and returns in time for work on Monday, July 7.



PHILADELPHIA—American policy on prisoners of war in Korea is assailed by an indignant father in a letter appearing in the Philadelphia Inquirer. By what authority, the letter asks, does our delegation to the Armistice Committee, determine that certain Korean or Chinese prisoners should not be returned to their native countries?

"Our own delegation has never furnished the American people any basis for doing so", the letter continues. "There is no precedent in history to support this thesis. As a matter of historical fact, just the opposite has been the practice in all prisoner of war exchanges . . .

"Unless this question is resolved, we can expect our boys to be held for an indefinite period. The longer the solution is delayed the less chance we have of securing the safe return of our boys".

The letter is signed: "J. B. Touey (Father of a US prisoner in Communist hands), Kingston, Pa., June 4".

★

Five women, in less than an hour, collected 59 signatures on the petitions for peace and a five power pact on Saturday, June 6.

The women, members of Philadelphia Women for Peace, worked in the Huntington Park section of Philadelphia. They were very much heartened by the widespread anti-war feeling among the people they met.

One vet, just back from Korea, said he and his buddies saw no purpose in the fighting. Other people praised the women for their efforts for peace.

Philadelphia Women for Peace are making these Saturday mobilizations a weekly feature. Last Saturday, June 14, they went out in the Strawberry Mansions section.

APPOINT NEGRO JUDGES!

By ROBERT HARDT

WITH AT LEAST eight judicial posts to be filled currently by appointment in Pennsylvania, the fight for Negro representation in government is an immediate and key issue NOW.

Gov. John Fine has five appointments to make to fill the following vacancies: Three among the Philadelphia magistrates; one in the Municipal Court, one on the Orphans Court.

In the Pennsylvania federal courts, President Truman has three appointments to make. These are due to resignations from Judge Bard, now Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate; Judge McGranery, now U.S. Attorney General; and a new federal district judgeship assigned to Philadelphia.

★

THE PHILADELPHIA Bar Association has refused to recommend a Negro for the Municipal Court or for the federal judgeship vacated by McGranery. "This is likely to be the pattern and policy adopted by the bar as each judicial vacancy is created," says the Pittsburgh Courier.

In his pamphlet, Negro Representation, and in recent articles and speeches, Pettis Perry, one of the Communist Party leaders now fighting a Smith Act trial in New York, has emphasized the immediate urgency of the fight for Negro representation in 1952.

This is particularly true in Pennsylvania. Due to the fact that nominations for the 1952 election are over, there is a disposition, even on the part of progressives, to view the issue of Negro representation as confined to the election of Negroes already named.

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BUT THIS is only part of the story, and would defer until "next year" the growing demand and movement among the Negro people for representation in the highest judiciary posts, as well as in all other branches of government.

Out of 30 Pennsylvania Congressional seats to be filled in the November election, not one Negro has been named by either major party. They have confined their Negro candidates within a ghetto-like policy that virtually limits them to the state Assembly.

Only the Progressive Party, in its Fourth Congressional District candidate, David P. Widamen, has slated a Negro for Congress.

It is urgent to bring the issue of Negro representation in Pennsylvania out of the talking stage. This can be done through a drive that would unite all the Negro people and large numbers of white workers and liberals in demanding from Gov. Fine and President Truman: APPOINT NEGRO JUDGES NOW!

'Plenty of Steel' Say Steelworkers

PHILADELPHIA.—Two rank and file Pennsylvania steel workers broke through company propaganda about a "steel shortage" and a "national emergency," and revealed in a radio interview last week that there is actually a steel surplus. "The companies wanted this strike to unload their surplus steel and to crack down on their workers," said steel worker Thomas Bostell.

"The warehouses were full of steel," said John Gillespie, another striking steel worker. "The orders weren't what they were. . . . The allocations of steel to the automobile companies are even being refused, they have so much steel now."

★

Both steel workers were interviewed here on the Progressive Party Friday night broadcast—"Peacemakers On the Air"—by Tillman Oglesby, Jr., Progressive Party associate director.

Asked about national defense, Bostell pointed out: "Strong unions make for a strong nation. If anyone is hurting this country, it's the companies who provoked this whole situation for their own greedy profit reasons."

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ASKED WHAT IT WILL take to win, Gillespie replied: complete solidarity and good leadership with "real close work between the men who are on the bricks and the men who are running the strike, and to stay out as long as is necessary to win. . . ."

Both men hit hard at the Taft-Hartley Act, and the proposed new anti-labor legislation, and said expressions of solidarity had been received from all segments of labor.

Following the interview, Oglesby broadcast the Progressive Party's own position on the steel strike which was also distributed in leaflet form to thousands of workers here at Budd's, on the waterfront, and in other shops and communities.

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"DECLARING "the steel workers' strike is everybody's business," Oglesby, a Negro fur unionist, charged that the companies "use the war in Korea as their excuse for denying their workers' wage demands and the union shop. They use the war in Korea as a club for application of the Taft-Hartley law and new legislation banning strikes. The end of the war in Korea takes a weapon out of the hands of the steel corporations."

He called for letters to President Truman, Congressmen and Senators, opposing the use of the Taft-Hartley Act against the steel workers or any further anti-labor legislation, and supporting the full Wage Stabilization Board 26-cent settlement proposal.

NO JULY 4 'A-BLAST'!

AN EDITORIAL

Philadelphia, Cradle of Liberty, will be disgraced before the eyes of the country and the rest of the world if the Eevening Bulletin is permitted to go ahead with its "simulated atomb bomb blast" on its annual Fourth of July celebration in Fairmount Park.

Philadelphia children already terrorized by "atomb bomb drills" in the schools, are now to be subjected to a horror "spectacle" with which the Bulletin is hoping to turn over the celebration of our national independence to the atom-bomb maniacs.

The "spectacle," the Bulletin promises, "will come from a 50-inch cylinder of explosive material . . . a flash of light brighter than the surface of the sun will be seen . . . calculated to resemble the atom bomb tests. . . ."

Regardless of any other differences, all Philadelphians should demand that Mayor Joseph Clark stop the Bulletin from using Fairmount Park and the Fourth of July for this dangerous and bloodthirsty murder show on the pretext that it will help "civilian defense."

The real defense of America is to outlaw atomic and germ warfare, and to make the 4th of July a day for demanding an immediate truce in Korea and rejection by the U. S. Senate of the war treaties with the Bonn government resurects the Nazi-led German army.

27 Negro Workers Upgraded

PHILADELPHIA.—Twenty-seven Negro workers have been upgraded at Philco to jobs in electrical drill, tubes, cabinet, and television assembly, the Pittsburgh Courier reports, as a result of a campaign by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Previously, it was reported, Negroes had been confined to unskilled jobs in the scrap and shipping departments. The NAACP is continuing to press for employment and upgrading of Negro women to office and manufacturing jobs.

The NAACP is also leading a drive to get Negro ball players hired on the Phillies.

Meanwhile, the fight for Negro employment and upgrading continues on a number of fronts, and is winning certain concessions. However, a survey by the Pennsylvania Worker reveals that a big struggle still lies ahead to win the mass of white workers for this job fight, so essential to preserving and bettering their own living standards.

DEEP RESENTMENT at failure of the Republican-controlled legislature to fulfill their pledge for FEPC legislation with enforcement provisions, and the growing strength of the Negro job movement, have been reflected in a move by Republican politicians. Gov. John Fine has appointed a State Commission in Industrial Race Relations, with the object—to "create a climate from which Fair Employment Practices legislation may evolve."

It is to be recalled that even during World War II, it took a militant struggle; with troops finally sent to Philadelphia to enforce President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Commission ruling, to obtain operating jobs for a few Negroes on the Philadelphia Transportation Company.

MET CONCERT AUDIENCE CRITICIZED

Philadelphia.

Editor, The Worker:

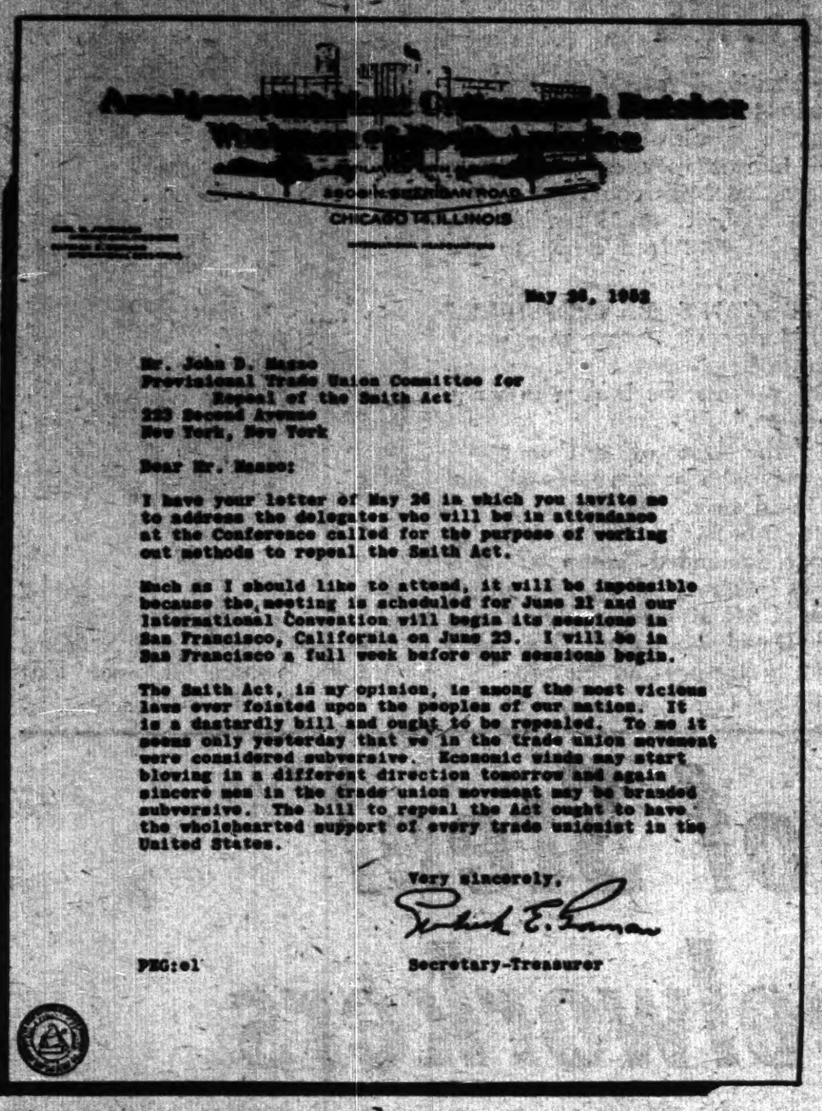
I was a white member of the audience Saturday night at the Met, in Philadelphia, where Mr. Paul Robeson gave his birthday concert.

I feel that as a predominantly white audience we should be aware of the blatant expression of chauvinism that evening and that it should be sharply criticized and corrected.

Among the many misdemeanors, I will mention the following—calling out requests for numbers, the manner of dress which was suitable as picnic apparel, but certainly not in good taste for a concert, smoking, talking while the artists were performing, criticizing the performers so as to interfere not only with the concert, but with the enjoyment of the people in the audience.

We must see that this does not happen again by informing all of our friends of their disregard of the dignity of this Negro artist and world leader for peace.

D. R.



May 26, 1952

Mr. John D. Hanno
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hanno:

I have your letter of May 26 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,

Patrick E. Gorman

PEG:el Secretary-Treasurer

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Baltimore.

Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wofe of Joseph Jackson, couthern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

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IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

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THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

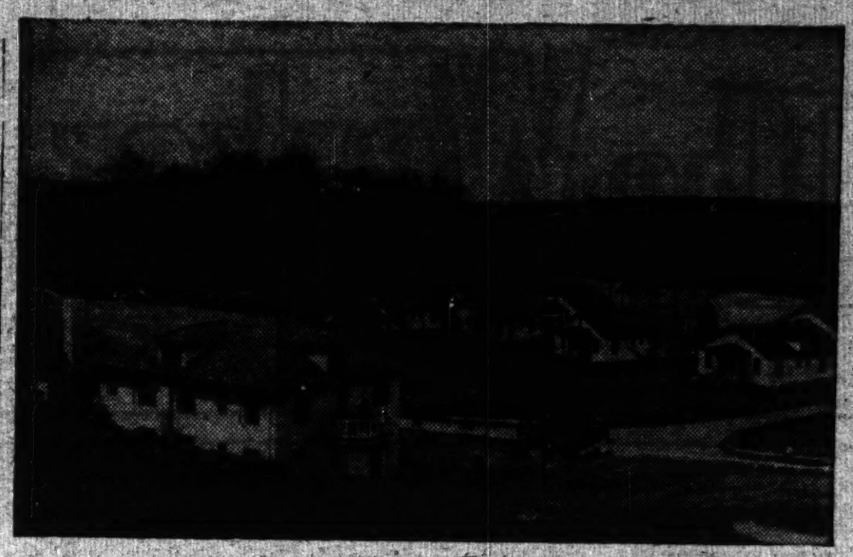
"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

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IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

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SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

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KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

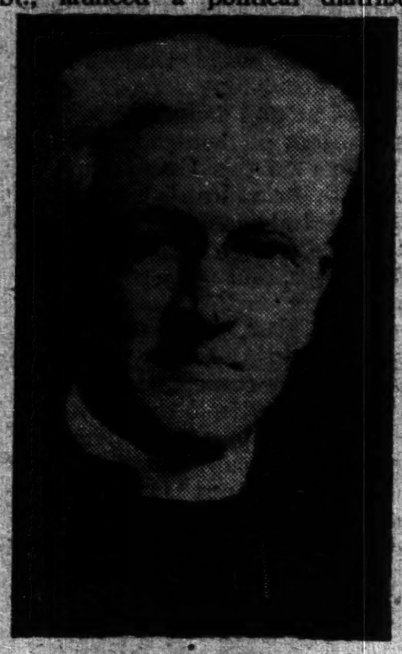
In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet psople play such an active part.

PASTOR, 80, RIPS POLITICAL REFUSAL OF MEDICAL CARE

By MICHAEL VARY

Rev. Eliot White, 80-year-old retired Episcopal minister, was denied medical treatment by an eye specialist after the doctor saw a newspaper picture of Rev. White marching in the May Day parade. In a letter to the New York County Medical Society, Rev. White declared that Dr. Henry Templeton Smith, 115 East 61st St., launced a political diatribe



REV. WHITE

when the patient visited him on May 6. Dr. Smith said, according to the letter, that he "cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist."

Rev. White is now almost blind. One eye removed last year and the other retains only 24 percent of its vision and is steadily deterioriating.

"Everything looks as if a heavy fog rolled into the room," Rev. White told me in his book-lined study. The books were still all there, neatly arranged in the bookcases, though reading is now impossible for Rev. White.

The eye condition dates back to February, 1942, when an attack of acute glucoma required an operation which was performed by Dr. H. Meineke of Roselle, N. J. When the left eye grew worse in August, 1950, Rev. White again sought medical advice. His eye failed to respond to treatment, and a half year later it was suggested that the left eye be removed entirely in order to save the right eye. For this purpose, Rev. White went to St. Luke's Hospital, which provides free hospitalization for Episcopal clergymen.

Dr. Henry Templeton Smith performed this delicate operation, and continued Rev. White in his care until May of this year. On May 6, after the right eye developed serious trouble, Rev. White went to Dr. Smith's office at the doctor's direction, for consultation.

REV. WHITE'S LETTER

In his letter to the Medical Society, Rev. White relates the incident as follows:

"I told him (the doctor) immediately upon entering his office that my surviving vision had become so much more obscured during the preceding two days and I felt that the condition of my remnant of vision constituted an emergency. When I seated myself as usual in the patient's chair, and Dr. Smith seated himself opposite to me, to my amazement and shocked surprise, instead of paying any attention whatsoever to my eye, or even referring to it, he abruptly said, 'I saw your picture in the paper yesterday.'

"He then stated that he had a brother in Washington 'who is an investigator,' and gave me to understand that this brother was sending to him information about me. No details were mentioned.

"Then, after expressing his conviction that, if what he called the 'Politiburo' of the Soviet Union, which he declared had made a 'chaos' of that country, gained control of the United States, it would make a 'chaos' of this country also.

"In concluding this political diatribe, which had completely eliminated any attention at all to my deteriorated ocular condition, he declared with the strongest emphasis and absolute finality: 'I cannot possibly have anything to do with a Communist.'

"Realizing, of course, that this signified his dismissal of me from his professional care as well as friendship, I left his office on a condition of mental distress and shock."

The picture which Dr. Smith referred to showed the almost-blind Rev. White as a victim of a tomato hurled during the May Day parade.

Rev. White, who has since found a specialist more concerned with his patients' medical problems than their politics, denounced Dr. Smith's action as a violation of the Hippocratic Oath, but of common humaneousness as well. It is, of course, part of the vicious sewage which redbaiting produces when an apparently respectable suregon dismisses from his care a retired minister, 80 year old and almost blind, for political reasons and on "information" from Washington.

26,000 Ore Miners Out in Steel Strike

By O. HILL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Twenty-six thousand iron ore miners of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin have joined with the steel workers in the nationwide steel strike. Along the highway stretching from one end of the Mesaba Range to the other, a distance of 50-60 miles, you can see strike placards announcing that an open pit or underground mine is on strike, with the slogan of "No Contract—No Work."

The general reaction of the great majority of the miners is one of optimism that they will win their full demand for the 26 cents package agreement.

A miner in Keewatin pointed out, "It's really peaceful in this town. No smoke, no noise. You look down into the open pit and it looks like a graveyard. Everything is at a standstill. We sure got the company in the screws now, unless we're sold down the river by the big shots in the union. This is really the best time to strike against the mining companies. By God, we should be able to win that 26 cents."

What about picketing the mines? Don't the miners fear that the company will begin to employ scabs?, I asked the miners in Virginia, Minn.

A big Slav open pit miner assured me there was nothing to worry about. "Look, our towns are on the edge of the open pit. We can look at the entrance from our door steps. We'll know if they start sending in scabs, and we'll stop that pretty damn quick."

What do you think Truman is going to do?, I asked another miner in Buhl. "Well," he said, "in my opinion the Truman administration is on the spot. I think he'll have to side with us for the 26 cents. I don't see where he can invoke the Taft-Hartley Act, because that would sure as hell put the Democratic Party in a bad light before the steel and iron ore miners if he did. I think, however, that he will make a deal so that the steel and mining companies will get a good price increase. This of course is no good for the people or the nation."

Another miner in Ely on the Vermillon Iron Range was of the opinion that "the steel companies wanted this strike, because there is developing an overproduction in steel, and the steel companies are after a price increase to add to their fabulous profits."

A Croatian minor in Keewatin was of the opinion that this strike should be extended into every industry. "I'm for a general strike. I think John L. Lewis is right. All the workers should unite and then strike and we would win for sure. This strike shows the solidarity among workers. It's different from 1916."

Locals of the miners have been sending in resolutions to Truman and Congress against using the Taft-Hartley Law or of enacting any other repressive legislation against the workers. Many of the miners expressed the opinion that if the Taft-Hartley Law is invoked or other legislative measures are taken to force the steel workers and miners back without granting their demands, they would stay on strike regardless.



STRIKE FREEZES OUT SHIPMENT—The completely effective steel strike has halted delivery of thousands of tons of ore for steel mills in Gary and East Chicago, Ind. The ore is in these huge boats docked in a slip.

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J.

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

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FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director. Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe "has the respect and admiration of everyone."

The Billion-Dollar Club of Sixty U.S. Corporations

By Federated Press

SIXTY COMPANIES rated membership in America's most exclusive club last year. Only requirement for admission is that the company have over $1 billion in assets.

Among them, the 60 members of the Billion Dollar Club had assets in 1951 of $157,781,991,606, more than three times as much as the budget for the entire U. S. last year. Their assets weer over $10 billion higher than in 1950, when their combined wealth was $147,176,173,346.

The select 60 had more than their money in common. Most of them belonged to one of the eight financial interest groupings that dominate the American economy and plan corporate strategy.

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BUSINESS conditions were so good last year that the club took in three new members. They were Westinghouse Electric Corp., Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago and the Bowery Savings Bank of New York. Size of the club has almost doubled since Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), when only 32 companies had passed the $1 billion mark.

A breakdown of the club membership showed it included 22 banks, 13 insurance companies, 13 industrial firms, six railroads, four public utilities, one mail order house and one credit company.

Richest of them all was the Rockefeller-controlled Metroopitan Life Insurance Co., which headed the list with reported total assets of $10.9 billions. J. P. Morgan's huge Bell Telephone System dropped to second place for the first time in years because of a change in accounting methods which sliced $8 billion off its reported assets.

Bell's reported assets last year were $9.7 billion. It showed the biggest increase in assets of any club member—$983 million more than in 1950. All but two of the 60 companies increased their assets from 1950 to 1951.

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LEADING OFF the industrial members was Standard Oil of New Jersey (Rockefeller), which reported assets of $4.7 billion. Five other oil companies also made the grade. Standard Oil of Indiana had $1.8 billion; Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., $1.7 billion; Standard Oil of California, $1.3 billion; Gulf Oil Corp., $1.5 billion; and Texas Co., $1.5 billion.

U. S. Steel Corp. ranked hird after Standard of New Jersey in industrial wealth. Its empire, controlled by Morgan interests, was valued at $3.1 billion. Other industrial gants were General Motors, $3.6 billion in assets; duPont, which has the major interest in GM, $1.5 billion; Bethlehem Steel (Kuhn Loeb and Rockefeller). $1.5 billion; Morgan's General Electric, $1.4 billion; and Westinghouse Electric (Mellon), $1 billion.

The National City Bank of New York in its June newsletter revealed the membership of the more democratic club which admits multi-millionaire firms along with the billionaires. Membership, however, is restricted to the 100 wealthiest industrial companies in the U. S.

At the end of 1951 these 100 largest manufacturing companies had total assets of $60.1 billion. They employed an average of 42,000 workers each.

STEEL CITY PROGRESSIVES FIGHT FOR MEETING RIGHT

PITTSBURGH.—Renewed harassment of the Progressive Party in this city was revealed in the refusal of the Police Inspector of the Second District, which covers the Hill, main center of Negro population, to allow the organization to hold open-air meetings. Requests had been made for a permit for the corner at Wylie Ave. and Junilla St. The meetings were to have started June 14.

The inspector informed Alexander Wright, regional director of the organization, that he was opposed to such meetings. He "didn't want anybody to get hurt" as "some mothers with sons in Korea might start trouble." After further lecturing Wright on this country as "the best in the world where people have the highest living standards," the inspector warned a permit would be gotten "only over his strenuous objections."

The organization protested denial of the permit to the Mayor's office and was informed that they would "try" to get it for them. The party will send an official delegation to take up the matter if there are any further delays.

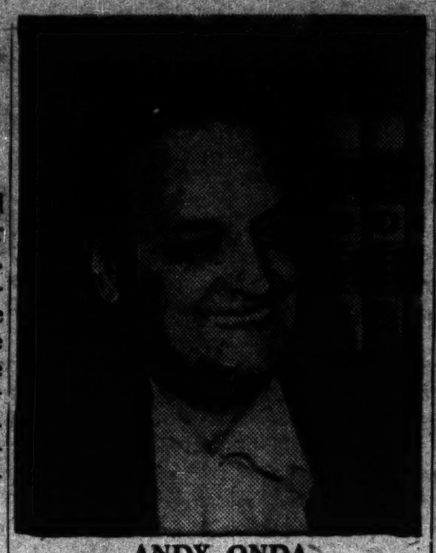
"No matter what happens," declared Wright, "the Progressive Party is going to exercise to the full its constitutional right of free speech. We are opposed to any individual, police or others, getting away with a censorship over what American citizens may or may not say."

DIRT STREETS' ACTION

The citizens Committee, which is trying to get a dozen dirt streets in the Hill paved, will hold a mass meeting June 27 at the Vann School, on Watt St., between Webster and Wylie Ave.

UNEMPLOYED COMMITTEE

A Progressive Unemployed Committee was formed at a meeting in the Progressive Party headquarters to forward the struggle for more adequate relief, better housing conditions, and jobs. Howard Davis, who was prominent in the unemployed struggles of the 1930s, is chairman.



ANDY ONDA

Onda to Write Series On the Jury System

Editor's note: Beginning with this issue we shall run weekly a series of articles exposing the ways in which federal juries are chosen in the Western Pennsylvania District so as to virtually ensure conviction of defendants when political issues, such as those involved under Smith Act prosecutions, are concerned. The first article is in the adjoining column on the right.

These articles are based on extended investigation of court and other records and will prove eye-openers to those taken in by the talk about "fair trials" and "impartial administration of justice." They will reveal that frameups are going on as usual, with the victims being workers, progressives, and particularly "political heretics."

Defendant Andy Onda is writing the series, material for which is being gathered by the other defendants and by friends. Onda is confined under a physician's care because of a very serious heart condition.

PITTSBURGH 'SIX' CHARGE

Jury Choice Illegal And Undemocratic

By ANDY ONDA

PITTSBURGH.—"The system used in the selection of jurors by the Federal Courts of the Western Pennsylvania District is ILLEGAL and UNDEMOCRATIC," was the charge hurled by the six Smith Act case defendant at the four U. S. District Court judges, who sat together in a public conference here June 13 to consider questions raised in a number of pending civil suits and the Smith Act case, involving methods of jury selection and investigations.

"We specifically charge that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against us was illegally and undemocratically selected and that this indictment charging us with violation of the Smith Act is invalid," followed the accusation against the system in general. The charges were contained in a statement filed with the court on behalf of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James H. Dolsen, Ben Careathers, William Robertson and Irving Weissman.

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THE DOCUMENT cites Chief Judge Wallace S. Gourley's official pronouncement justifying the system. According to this the names of persons for jury service are secured by the Jury Commissioner and the Clerk of Courts, independent of each other, from the following sources:

(a) Names suggested by members of this (federal) Court.

(b) Names presented by members of the various state and county courts in this district.

(c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

c) Names presented by U. S. Government and state employes.

(d) Names secured from reliable persons in the various counties of this district, who are identified as informants.

(e) Names selected from telephone directories in this district.

(f) Names of individuals personally known by the Jury Commissioner and Clerk of Courts.

★

THE DEFENDANTS POINT out that the U. S. Supreme Court has emphasized that "The American tradition of trial by jury, considered in connection with either criminal or civil cases, necessarily contemplates an impartial jury drawn from a cross-section of the community."

However, an examination by the 23 members of the Grand Jury which indicted them showed these listings of occupation: one building superintendent, bookkeeper for a refractory company, manager of a restaurant, state public health officer, Protestant minister, insurance agent, self-employed carpenter, senior clerk at a state employment office, engineer, retired merchant, retired stationary engineer and 12 housewives.

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THE STATEMENT comments: Can this be a cross-section of the community of Western Pennsylvania, the nation's largest steel-producing area, with its tens of thousands of wage workers and not one steelworker served? With its huge mining industry employing also tens of thousands and not one miner on this Grand Jury of 23? With its railroads and thousands of trainmen and track repairmen, its big construction and repair shops, and not a single railroad worker on this panel? With its great glass, stoen and clay products industry employing thousands of wage earners, and yet not one on the jury from this industry? With its widespread machine (including electrical) industry that employs thousands in a single plant, and not one on the jury? Not a single laborer of any kind on the jury of 23 despite the thousands of laborers in the district!

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"NO AMOUNT of platitudes about 'justice' and 'equality for all under the law,' no amount of speeches by politicians, can change these facts," the statement emphasizes.

"These facts," this section of the document concludes, "prove that the Grand Jury which returned the indictment against the six defendants was not a cross-section of the community and that the indictment is therefore invalid." (The next part of the statement will appear in next week's issue.)

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NEARLY ALL THE session was taken up with the attempts of the judges to confine the issues to four damage suits in which Attorney Hymen Schlessinger had attacked the methods of jury selection before each of the four judges. Two of these involved the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., U. S. Steel subsidiary. One was against the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and the other against the Glenshaw Glass Co. The judges apparently wanted to bind the defense in the Smith Act case to accept whatever might be the decision finally in these jury questions as binding also on them. The effort failed, however.

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OVERRULING objections by Attorney Schlesinger, a group of nine lawyers, connected with the biggest corporations in the area, were allowed to intervene "for the sole purpose of filing a brief and rendering any other assistance that they can" on the questions of whether the system of drawing federal jurors is "sufficiently" representative of the community and whether making available to counsel for litigants . . . a "reasonable time before service" on a jury the names, addresses and occupation of prospective jurors "deprives any litigant of due process of law."

Lay Off 5,000 Cambria Miners

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The local office of the State Employment Service estimates that at least 5,000 miners are out of work in Cambria County. Miners still operating are down to two or three days a week.

According to the National Coal Association, soft coal production the week ending June 7 was 7,500,000 tons. This was nearly a million tons less than for the preceding week and about two and a quarter million tons less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Calls for 35-Hr. Week In Textile Industry

READING.—The Central Labor Union (AFL) of Philadelphia has endorsed a bill calling for a 35-hour week with 40 hours pay in the textile, hosiery and knit goods industry.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by George Rhodes, Democratic Congressman from Berks County and is now in the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Congressman Rhodes, of Reading, lives in one of the largest hosiery centers of the United States. The Business Review, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, pointed out that employment took the sharpest drop in the Reading area last year.

Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

Negroes were excluded from juries, and mentioned that he had served as a judge in Florida and "knew" that Negroes got fair trials there.

Individuals and groups representing close to five million people have urged the government to drop extradition proceedings against Mills. More public protest is needed, the CRC said last week. It urges wires and letters to Attorney General McGranery, Washington; Gov. John Fine, Harrisburg; and Philadelphia District Attorney Richardson Dilworth.

Mills' fight for life, which has already been rejected once by the U.S. Supreme Court, started in 1945. Then 18, and a sharecropper, Mills defended himself from his white landlord who was clubbing him to death. He managed to escape Alabama just ahead of a lynch mob. The government is using the "Federal Fugitive Act" to try and send him back.

Mellon-Morgan Tie

PITTSBURGH.—The increasingly close tie-up between the Mellon and the Morgan interests, which was symbolized by joint erection in the heart of this city of the new 40-story skyscraper occupied by both, has been emphasized with the appointment of Benjamin J. Fairless, chairman of the board and president of the U.S. Steel Corp., to the board of directors of the Mellon Natl. Bank & Trust Co. Richard King Mellon himself made the announcement.

PEOPLES NATURAL GAS PRICE HIKE HITS 219,000 USERS

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

(Continued from last week)

Any even partial analysis of the finances of the natural gas utilities and the complicated system of holding companies which disguise their wholesales robbery of the ordinary customer reveal these concerns as pots of gold for the wealthy who own them.

In last week's issue we saw that the People's Natural Gas Co. of Pittsburgh, which has just been given the right by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission to gouge $2,625,000 a year more out of its 219,000 customers in Western Pennsylvania, is owned by the huge Consolidated Natural Gas Co.

According to Moody's "Public Utilities" this holding company had on Jan. 1, 1951, an accumulated surplus in profits of $92,863,049! No wonder the rich holders of its bonds and stock shout so stridently about the beauties of "the American free enterprise system!"

What does it cost to produce the natural gas for the Consolidated system and thereby for its wholly owned subsidiary—the Peoples Natural Gas Co.? The Moody manual does not disclose this. It does, however, give the costs for another huge system—the Columbia Gas System, from which the Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. of Pittsburgh, buys its natural gas. The costs certainly cannot differ much.

Columbia's average cost per 1,000 cubic feet in the period 1945-9 ran from 16,84 to 19.37 cents in the Appalachian field and from 19.14 to 21.04 cents in the Southwest. The gas manufactured by the Columbia system itself cost it only 7.25 to 11.73 cents per thousand cubic feet.

Compare this to the $1.21 that was charged by the Peoples Natural Gas Co. for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas—or to the price you are paying — and you will realize how the people are being milked by the big monopolies. Moreover, the 21.21 price has been raised to $1.50 by the PUC's recent permit to the company for the $2,625,000 raise in rates.

Some 219,000 customers of the People's Natural Gas Co are paying "through the nose" for this refusal of the PUC to carry out its sworn duty of protecting the public from the exactions of this utility.

In the next article we will show the kind of skin game that in the same fashion is being played upon its several hundred thousand customers by the Equitable Gas Co. in this area.

Plan Strike Against One-Man Trolleys

PHILADELPHIA.—While the multi-million fare steals of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. are being exposed in current fare proceedings before the Public Utility Commission, its 10,000 CIO Transport Workers have been authorized to take "all the necessary steps, including strike," to stop extension of one-man trolley operation.

PTC plans to convert five routes to one-man operation on June 30, with three additional runs put to one-man operation during the "owl hours," in the early morning.

Milk Employes Gain In New Contract

PITTSBURGH.—AFL Local 250, Milk and Ice Cream Salesmen, Drivers & Dairy Plant Employes Union, voted to accept new contract conditions under which 1,700 plant employes, now on a 5-day work week basis, will get an 8-cent hourly pay raise, subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. All workers in the industry retiring when 65 years old, if having had 25 years of service, will get $125 monthly pension. If totally disabled after 15 years work they will get $50 a month when 65 years of age.

NUTTALL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Despite threats by Division Manager L. R. Botsai of Westinghouse Electric Corporation's Nuttal Gear Works that the jobs of 400 men and women who have been on strike since April 15 will be "lost forever" unless they immediately return to work, the strike continues solid.

Botsai's letters and circulars to the strikers denouncing their leaders as "Communists" have fallen flat. The company's attempt to utilize stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic to "finger" strike leaders fell flat.

The Westinghouse boss says the Navy has removed a couple of incompleted minesweepers from the plant and that this removes both the cause of the dispute over time-values and the jobs of at least a hundred workers. He just can't understand why the workers so obstinately persist in picketing the plant, laughing his threats and attempted bribes to scorn!

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New York-Harlem Edition

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Real Story of U. S. Planes Over the Soviet Frontier

— See Page 3 —

Vol. XVII, No. 25 — 26 — June 22, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 — 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

DEMAND CITY ACTION ON B'KLYN FIRETRAP WHERE SEVEN DIED

By MICHAEL SINGER

AN ANGRY STORM of tenant rebellion swept Brooklyn's workingclass communities in the charred wake of the tinder-box murder that snuffed out the lives of seven Puerto Rican mothers and children in Bedford-Stuyvesant Wednesday. The screams of the trapped families as fire roared through the cardboard walls and up the wooden stairs of 1101 Bedford Ave. struck a dreaded note of fear and warning and roused thousands of families to alert.



WATCHING HORROR OF FIRE from which they fled this tense group of tenants look on as firemen battle the flames that took seven lives in tenement at 1101 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Juan Colon, who has but one leg, took two children to a ledge until they were rescued. At left is Maria Colon. At right, Paquita Arrellano, mother of six children who were rescued.

Throughout Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg, Brownsville, East New York, Red Hook, Greenpoint, Park Slope and Coney Island, Negro and white tenants shouted "Murder" and demanded criminal prosecution of the landlord and a complete investigation of the fantastic alibis given by Housing and Building authorities for four years of official neglect.

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IN ALL those areas landlord violations similar to the ones that killed Rodriguez and Sento families at 1101 Bedford Ave. are rampant. The Bedford - Stuyvesant firetrap had no fire escapes. It had no fire-retardation. It had no sprinkling system. It had nothing but death in every nook and corner of its rent-gouging apartments.

Since 1948 Brooklyn Superintendent for the Department of Housing and Building Benjamin Saltzman said he has had the building listed for violations. That year a fire ravaged the structure but fortunately none was killed. In 1950 Mrs. Bessie Honig, present landlord, was ordered to install a fire escape and other fire preventive and safety equipment. When the blaze struck Wednesday she had not yet complied with the order.

District Attorney Miles F. McDonald after a brief questioning released her Thursday. Housing Superintendent Saltzman is "investigating" why the inspectors never forced compliance with building regulations. Mayor Impellitteri called a conference of Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, Housing Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy, Fire Commissiner Jacob Grumet, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, and Corporation Counsel Dennis M. Hurley at City Hall to get "reports" on the tragedy.

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REPORTS, investigations subpoenas—and whitewash! This is

(Continued on Page 8)

'. . . . a Useless Damned War'

—Two years of the war in Korea—see Magazine Section

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

French Patriot

The arrest of Jacques Duclos in Paris is a cynical contempt of the French people who know him as a great patriot. An interview with him after he organized the liberation of Paris from the Nazis in 1944.

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Hitler Medal for Ike's Sponsor

Thomas J. Watson of the multi-million dollar I.B.M. Corp. is a symbol of the forces behind the Eisenhower campaign. One of the first big money men to back Ike, he was decorated by Hitler.

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Negro Woman For Peace

One of the delegates to the Inter-American Peace Congress tells how they met under extreme difficulties, what they are doing for peace in South America.

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He Sounded The Warning

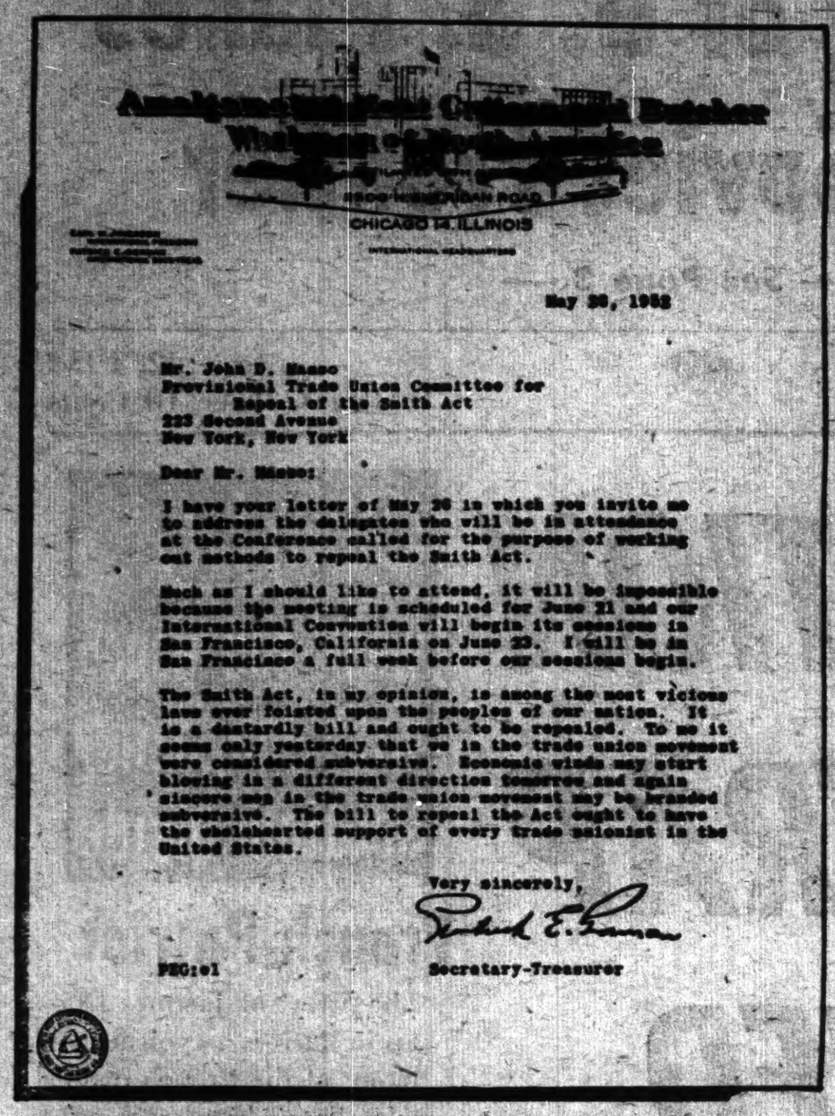
John Williamson, who is spending his 49th birthday in prison on a Smith Act frameup, sounded the warning when others would not hear. Yet one year after, unions everywhere are becoming alerted to the dangers about which he warned.

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Also Columns And Features

on books, movies and vital topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE



Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL
CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

May 20, 1952

Mr. John D. Hanes
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hanes:

I have your letter of May 20 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,
Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer

PEG:el

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal

PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Open Amnesty Drive For Smith Act Victims

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates who met in the St. Nicholas Gold Room to pledge themselves to free the many thought-control victims.

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegraph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France, a gray-haired, vigorous man, spoke with deep feeling. He recently gave up a comfortable post as a professor at Rollins College, Fla. to become a civil rights lawyer again. He is now appealing the conviction of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland Communist Party, and five other Smith Act victims in Maryland. Dr. France introduced [illegible]

Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wife of Joseph Jackson, southern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the sucessful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

★

IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

★

THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

★

PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

★

IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

★

SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

★

KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an ac-

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J. — ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with being there while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

★

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director. Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe "has the respect and admiration of everyone."

French Communists Call for Building Anti-Fascist Front

(Continued from Page 3.)

with complete illegality and violates the Constitution, we carry forward our struggle in full daylight, in legal and constitutional forms, by petitions and delegations, leaflets and newspapers, meetings and demonstrations, parades and strikes."

LeCoeur had earlier last week called for "throwing open the doors and windows, banishing all sectarianism" in the fight for peace, for economic demands and for liberty."

In his interview with L'Unita, the former miner and newest of the Communist secretaries flatly declares that the "workingclass, guided by its Communist Party, does not have after the events of May 28 any perspectives different than before these events."

The central thread is to save the peace, he said: "To save the peace is for the French Communists Party an imperative in the service of which everything else is subordinated.

"The workingclass all by itself cannot save the peace. On the other hand, nobody can defend the peace without or against the workingclass."

The preoccupation of the Communists, he repeats in addressing the newspaper of the Italian Communist Party "is the necessity of sealing in unity for peace, and for this very precise objective, a fraternity of struggle with the commitments that this implies for one and another."

LeCoeur concludes with a recollection of Thorez' words to the last national Congress of the Party, pledging loyalty by the Communists in their commitments to their allies, while asking only the full right to express their views when these differ from others; the main problem is not differences even on fundamental issues of the origin of the war danger, but union in action to save the peace, Thorez had said.

In the trade union field, Frachon smashingly dismissed the pretension of right-wing Socialist union leaders to build some kind of new center replacing the CGT. He repeated an earlier challenge that the resources and strength of all labor centers in France be investigated by a joint committee.

The CGT secretary defended the call for partial strikes on behalf of Duclos and democratic liberties as a proper union function

The CGT, Frachon repeated, is "not a Communist organization, because it is an organization of all the workers and not all workers are Communists; the CGT is not an anti-Communist organization, not only because many workers are Communists but because anti-Communism has been for a century the arm of the exploiters, the screen behind which innumerable crimes against working people have been committed."

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Demand City Act in Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

the normal course of Tammany-Republican reaction to tenement fires that kill Negro, Puerto Rican and white families, to landlords who flout the law, gouge the tenants and are briefly quieried while entire families are wiped out by their murderous neglect. The fires in Harlem, in Brownsville, in Coney Island, in Bedford, in Williamsburg on the lower East Side, in the South Bronx—fires caused more by profiteeing landlords and cynical machine politicians than by a match or an arsonist or spontaneous combustion — are grisly precedents to the kind of action that the city will take against Mrs. Honig and the Housing and Building officials.

★

THERE CAN BE no recompense that will bring back the lives of Mrs. Anna Rodriguez, 27 and her three children, Ferdinand, 9, Alassandra, 8, and Ralph 11.

Alibis and desperate "off the hook" City Hall conferences will not bring life back to Mrs. Lucy Sento, 27, and her son, John 9, and her 55-year-old mother.

Their fire-riddled unrecognizable bodies, found like charcoal embers in the smokey remains of what was once "home," call out for mass action to end forever the nightmarish threat of more fires, more violations, more neglect, more murders.

The people of Brooklyn demand to know:

Why was nothing done when an inspector on July 6, 1950—the last time the building was checked despite proven violations going back to 1948—casually reported that the structure was not under his "jurisdiction?"

★

HOW CAN the city officials explain their failure to find Mrs. Honig in two years when Saltzman NOW ADMITS that on March 15, June 26 and Sept. 20. —all in 1951—she paid $10 fines in Municipal Court for violations in her other building properties at 244 S. Ninth St., Brooklyn?

Has the Department checked her other building? Does she own other property under other names, like Mrs. Bessie Pogar or Rose Kardumsky?

Saltzman alibis his failure to inspect the 1101 Bedford Ave. prye to the fact that there are 270,000 buildings in Brooklyn and he does not have a large enough staff to check each violation.

The crime rests not only with Saltzman but with Mayor Impellitteri and former Mayor William O'Dwyer and Gov. Dewey—because they WERE TOLD that housing inspection staffs had to be increased or families would die.

★

WHY wasn't the original landlord, John Porter, jailed in 1948 when he failed to install fire-escapes and other fire-retardation work after violations had been reported?

Why was nothing done until 1950—when another check was made?

Why didn't Borough Building Superintendent Saltzman make out criminal charges against Porter when he learned in 1950 that Porter still hadn't compiled with demands to repair the building?

Why did it take Saltzman two WHOLE YEARS to find Mrs. Honig after letters to her in March, July and November, 1950, asking whether she had begun repairs and installations?

★

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, former City Councilman and Negro Communist leader framed under the Smith Act, repeatedly demanded that the city increase its budget appropriations for more housing inspectors. He made this demand following the tragic Amsterdam Ave. fires in Harlem five years ago. He made these demands at every single budget hearing of the Board of Estimate and the Council Finance Committee. He charged the Tammany Democrats at City Hall with conspiring with Gov. Dewey and the Republican-controlled legislature to slash appropriations for the health and welfare of the people in order to levy higher and expanded consumer taxes.

The New York Tenants Council leaders like William Stanley, Estelle Quinn, and Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Council, warned the city at many official hearings that lack of competent, adequate housing inspectors menaced the lives of thousands of fire-trap tenement families.

Now Saltzman talks about "lack of staff."

★

THE BROOKLYN Tenants, Welfare and Consumer Council, which spearheaded the struggle against fire hazards and landlord attacks in every borough housing crisis of recent years, has rallied the entire organization to an all-out and bitter-end fight against the latest challenge of the landlord-politician conspiracy.

Mrs. Libuger, in an angry statement, charges that the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave. is the horrible climax of housing discrimination against Puerto Ricans. "Over-crowded fire breeding ghettoes, exorbitant rents—and now murder," she said.

She recalled the eight fires in four weeks that swept Brooklyn during May, the two children dead in the Brownsville conflagration at Stone and Dumont Aves., the six persons seriously burned, the two women killed in the fire on Myrtle Ave. a few weeks ago, and warned.

"The horrible fact is that there are thousands and thousands of more firetraps waiting to devour whole families like the Bedford Ave. tragedy."

★

SHE DENOUNCED the "deaf ear" by the city administration to demands of the Brooklyn Tenant Council at budget hearings to increase the housing inspector staff and blasted the official alibis for the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave as "flimsy," "insulting to one's intelligence," and part of the "discriminatory pattern of whitewashing officials when Negroes and Puerto Ricans are victims of their barbarous supremacist policies."

The irony of the treaty is that Leroy Frederick, Negro veteran, who crawled along the burning ledge from his home at 1105 Bedford Ave. and saved the lives of a one-legged man, his wife and two children from the adjoining fire-box, cannot get into a low-rent housing project though he has applied many times, Mrs. Libuser pointed out.

The Tenants Council demanded full restoration of the budget cut in the Housing and Building Department, an end to official laxity and neglect, full indemnity for loss of lives and property to the surviving families, relocaton to decent housing for all survivors, prosecution of the landlord to the fullest extent of the law, and a complete overhauling and probe of the Housing and Building Department.

"Our organization pledges full support to all tenants in their struggle to end discrimination in housing and for safe and decent homes," Mrs. Libuser said. "We urge all people's organizations to join our fight and back this program for decent housing, for safe housing, for democratic housing."

Special Session Needed to Erase Tax Burden Here

By MICHAEL SINGER

NEW YORK CITY politicians are not taking the vote for granted any longer. No more do the club-house bosses and district leaders talk of the "machine" vote or of push-button support as they used to.

There are at least four indications that the Tammany-Republican officeholders are fearful of continued independent ballot activity next November. The latest was the unanimous resolution of the City Council to demand that Gov. Dewey summon a special summer session of the State Legislature to enact a new and equitable fiscal policy which would increase state aid and eliminate the burdensome Impellitteri-Dewey taxes.

★

WHEN THE PROPOSAL was first made by the American Labor Party last April Councilmen rejected it as "impractical." But the sweeping opposition to the sales tax, cigarette, auto and other levies so frightened the politicos that on May 6 they adopted a resolution for a special state legislature to deal only with tax and fiscal programs.

With the election temper of the people becoming more strident every day the Council last week pressed for such action and asked that it be represented in forthcoming state-city top policy meetings. The demagogy behind this maneuver is the support these same legislators gave to the Impellitteri budget which fastened over $23,000,000 in hardship levies on the public.

★

THE SECOND INDICATION of the political nightmare in bipartisan camps is the length to which leaders are giving lip-service to demands for Negro representation on all levels of government. Both Tammany, Republican, and county Democratic spokesmen are privately expressing alarm at the sweep and strength of this unity movement which is embracing thousands of rank and file voters of all parties.

In Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and in Queens and the Bronx some Democratic and Republican leaders are maneuvering to sidetrack or "capture" this Negro representation struggle by offering to support Negro candidates and then deliberately putting up lily-white slates in Negro districts. This is what is happening with the Republican ticket in Harlem's 21 S. D. after Daniel J. Reisner, County Committee secretary, promised "complete sympathy" to proposals from the Initiating Commitee to Elect a Negro to the State Senate.

★

HOWEVER, pressure from Negro and white voters has grown to a point where no old-guard political leader dares to reject off-hand demands for selection of Negro candidates. Many two-party spokesmen, particularly in lower echelons, have already indicated they are ready to give a measure of active support to this struggle.

The other indications reflecting changing moods among the voters that is forcing old-guard parties to go slow in official speech-making and debates in the City Council, Board of Estimate, Assembly and State Senate, are the demands for peace, collaboration with the Soviet Union and disgust at the witch-hunt emasculation of civil liberties.

★

THE LEGISLATURE last winter was unique in that all slashing anti-civil rights proposals were killed and not a single red-baiting speech except the rampage by Sen. John Hughes during the Hughes-Brees debate, was made on either floor of the house. Similarly, in the City Council and on the Board of Estimate, officials have refrained from the blatant hysterical atomic-war shrieks and anti-Communist spiels that once echoed through City Hall daily are seldom heard.

The people of Brooklyn, turned away from the Academy of Music at the last minute, jammed the Biltmore on Church Ave. last week to overflowing to hear the story a few have wanted to silence forever.

Two major events, continuing the search into the truth in the ROSENBERG CASE!

TUESDAY, JUNE 24th — 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN TOWERS, B'way at 76th St.

New York City

THURSDAY, JUNE 26th — 8 P. M.

CREAT CENTRAL PALACE, 90 Clinton St.

New York City

Admission 60¢ — incl. tax

SPEAKERS:

- RABBI MEYER SHARFF of Brooklyn, Temple Ansha Pokatilof, poet and novelist
- JEAN TAYLOR, civil rights leader of the Negro people
- MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of Morton Sobell
- PROF. EPHRAIM CROSS, leading opponent of anti-Semitism
- DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary, Rosenberg Committee
- JOSEPH BRAININ, chairman, Rosenberg Committee

FEATURING

The Court Room events that brought about the convictions and extraordinary sentences: Death for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and 30 years imprisonment for Morton Sobell.

How the presence of a box of jello on a pantry shelf was made to sound incriminating.

How a man who failed the 8 technical courses he attempted after high school testified that he pieced the A-Bomb secret together out of snatches of overheard conversation, and then put it down on 12 pages.

How that testimony sent his sister and brother-in-law to the Death House, while his own wife went scot free and he got 15 years, parole in five.

The ordeal of Ethel Rosenberg in Sing Sing's Death House, and her unbreaking assertion:

"We Are Innocent"

HERE IS YOUR ISSUE!

Should the convictions and unprecedented sentences stand, and these three proven—too late—the victims of A-Bomb hysteria, what safety for any of us?

Sponsored by: The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman — DAVID ALMAN, Exec. Secy.
246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. MU 4-7140

A MESSAGE TO ALL NEW YORKERS!

Will you be in town on Sunday, June 22nd?
If so, you can have the time of your life by attending the colorful

HUNGARIAN FOLKFESTIVAL AND PICNIC

on the Glorious cool CASTLE HILL GARDENS, right on the banks of the Long Island sound. (Temperature always 15 percent lower than in the city) THE PICNIC WILL TAKE PLACE ALL DAY. There will be a thrilling program featuring:

Leon Bibb — Les Pine — Betty Sanders

and dancing to the tune of a fine Hungarian-American Gypsy orchestra

★

Treat yourself to the culinary wonders of world famous Hungarian Barbecue (lacipecsenye), Goulash cooked on open hearth, Golden brown pure beef Hungarian Hamburger (fasirt), served with renowned genuine Hungarian wines, Tokay or Badacsony or freshly tapped beer. For dessert you may treat yourself to world famous Hungarian strudles filled with succulent cherries, nuts, apple, or mohn or cheese, or an endless variety of home baked delicacies baked direct for this occasison by members of the Bronx Hungarian Womens Club. All of these at remarkably low prices!

★

DIRECTIONS: To Castle Hill Ave., Bronx — Take IRT Pelham Bay Line to Castle Hill Ave. There transfer to bus to the end of the line, EAST on the SOUND. (It is only a five minute bus ride.)



The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JUNE 22, 1952 SECTION 2

Ike's Main Sponsor Wore a Hitler Medal

Thomas J. Watson of the $400 Million I. B. M. Corp. is a symbol of the forces behind the Elect Eisenhower campaign. He gave Hitler the Nazi salute as he was decorated with the Nazi German Eagle; he was the first big capitalist to back Eisenhower; he runs one of the tightest anti-union companies in America.

By ART SHIELDS

WHILE Adolf Hitler lies buried in the ruins of Berlin one of his former ardent admirers is a top man in the drive to set up General Dwight D. Eisenhower as a president-dictator.

Hitler's former ardent supporter is old Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the $400,000,000 I.B.M. (International Business Machines) Corp., who wore the Fuehrer's Nazi cross for years. He was the first American to be decorated by Hitler.

This rich buddy of fascists is a symbol of the forces behind the Elect-Eisenhower drive today.

Ike's IBM backer has often called America's No. One salesman. Watson has three other claims to distinction, however.

1. He runs one of the tightest anti-union companies in America. Even company unions are shut out of his big plants in Poughkeepsie and Endicott, N. Y. and other cities.

2. He personally gave Hitler the Nazi salute, with right arm outstretched, in Berlin, before getting the coveted German Eagle cross with a swastika engraving. And—

3. He was the first big American capitalist to back Eisenhower for the presidential nomination.

Hitler's former fan didn't merely give Ike his blessing. He gave him a fat job as well. As a leading trustee of Columbia Watson gave Ike the job of Columbia president as a political stepping stone towards the White House. And he has been pushing his protege's fortune since.

One sees evidence of this Watson-Eisenhower teamwork in a visit to the big IBM factory at Poughkeepsie. This is a giant structure, where Korean and NATO war equipment is manufactured along with Watson's electric tabulating machines. As the guides take you around they whisper that the building was dedictated by Eisenhower himself in 1948. And they hand you a big, illustrated book called "IMB For Progress," with the text of Ike's dedication speech.

IKE EULOGIES OPEN-SHOPPER AS APOSTLE OF "FREEDOM"

Ike's speech was a fulsome eulogy of open shopper Watson as the protector of the company's "workmen" and the company's "profit." And it hailed the IBM's labor-and-capital policies as the finest example of "free enterprise" and "freedom."

Such "free enterprise" expresses a "faith akin to . . . Christianity," Watson's five star protege told the five thousand workers and wives, who had been drafted for the meeting by their foremen.

IBM guides also gave me copies of the company magazine "Think," with Eisenhower quotations on "freedom" sprinkled in. The general's "freedom" ideas are strictly Watsonian. He defines "freedom" as "freedom to buy, to work, to hire, to bargain, to save," etc. But never as freedom to join a union.

About the "freedom to work"—

A skilled mechanic was telling me that night how Watson's employment interviewer screened him out of a job when he heard that he had once been connected with the "UE" union. The interviewer was enthusiastic at first. The mechanic's experience in precision machine work was just what the company needed, he said. Then he saw "United Electrical," etc., on the long life history questionnaire. And he murmured sadly: "I'm sorry. I have bosses. You'd better look elsewhere."

The job-seeker's "freedom to work" gets thinner if he is a Jew or Negro. Few Jews get past the employment offices of the man Hitler decorated. And only about one percent are Negroes.

IBM workers told me that seniority and job security have no place in the "free enterprise" system that Ike likes so much. And the showy Prudential group insurance and the right to play golf at the company's country club links vanish when the job disappears.

Ike's sponsor is reluctant to talk about the Hitler medal that he had to return under public pressure in 1940. But the press files tell how Watson earned the swastika emblem at the Berlin session of the International Chamber of Commerce in 1937.

GAVE NAZI SALUTE 'HORST WESSEL' WAS SUNG

Watson was elected president at the Berlin gathering in a session charged with Nazi hysteria, says the New York Times correspondant Otto D. Tolischus.

"At times," says the reporter, ". . . especially at the close of the session, when the orchestra broke in to the strains of 'Deutschland Uber Alles,' and the 'Horst Wessel Song,' it seemed to be a purely National Socialist rally."

And the Times writer tells how Watson rose to his feet, saluting in Nazi fashion, as "Chancellor Hitler, wearing the brown party uniform walked to the royal box."

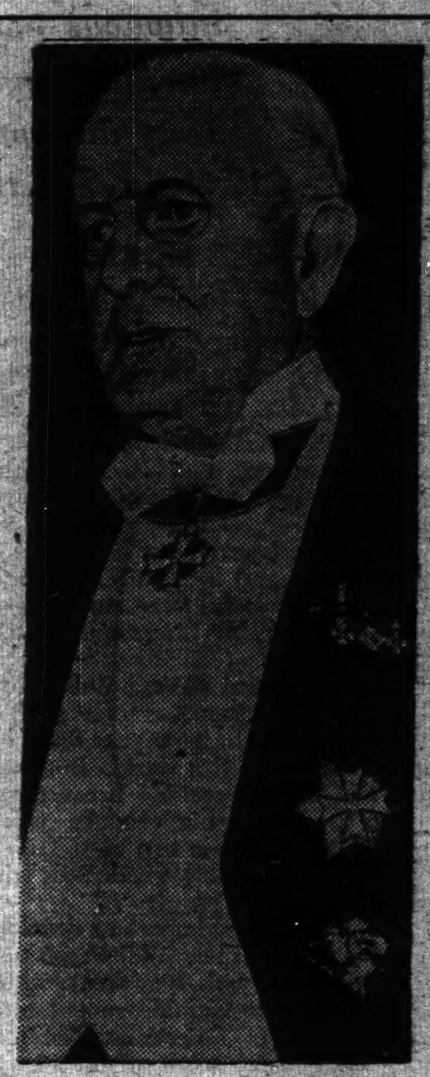
The climax of the chamber meeting was a war talk by Herman Goering, who said that Germany must "depend on her sword" to win foreign lands.

This incendiary force and violence talk didn't bother Ike's future sponsor. He had a private conference with Hitler the next day. And he praised the butcher's "simplicity" and "sincerity" as he came out.

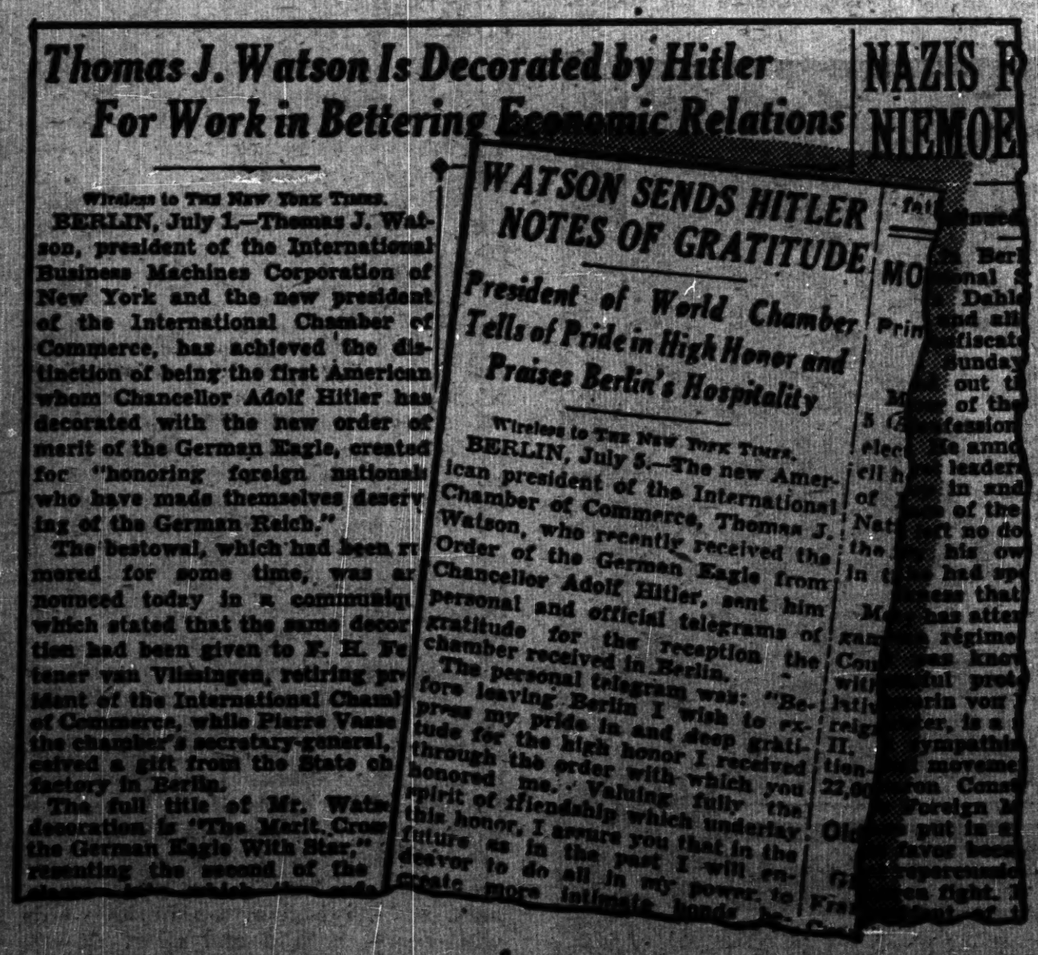
Two days later Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Nazi banker pinned the "Merit Cross of the German Eagle with Star" and swastika on Watson's breast at Hitler's orders. The Times commented that Watson "has achieved the distinction of being the first American whom Chancellor Adolf Hitler has decorated with the new order . . . honoring foreign nationals, who have made themselves deserving of the German Reich."

Watson got the Nazi medal on the very day that Hitler was jailing Pastor Niemoeller. That didn't dim Watson's gratitude however, as he wired his thanks to the Feuhrer, ". . . I wish to express my pride in the deep gratitude for the high honor I received," he

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



THOMAS J. WATSON wearing the Order of Merit of the German Eagle, conferred on him by Hitler. One of the Medals is around his neck, the other the large maltese cross below the lapel.



Thomas J. Watson Is Decorated by Hitler For Work in Bettering Economic Relations

Wireless to The New York Times.
BERLIN, July 1.—Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation of New York and the new president of the International Chamber of Commerce, has achieved the distinction of being the first American whom Chancellor Adolf Hitler has decorated with the new order of merit of the German Eagle, created for "honoring foreign nationals who have made themselves deserving of the German Reich."

The bestowal, which had been rumored for some time, was announced today in a communiqu which stated that the same decoration had been given to F. H. Fuchtener van Vlissingen, retiring president of the International Chamber of Commerce, while Pierre Vasne, the chamber's secretary-general, received a gift from the State chocolate factory in Berlin.

The full title of Mr. Watson's decoration is "The Merit Cross of the German Eagle With Star," representing the second of the

WATSON SENDS HITLER NOTES OF GRATITUDE

President of World Chamber Tells of Pride in High Honor and Praises Berlin's Hospitality

Wireless to The New York Times.
BERLIN, July 5.—The new American president of the International Chamber of Commerce, Thomas J. Watson, who recently received the Order of the German Eagle from Chancellor Adolf Hitler, sent him personal and official telegrams of gratitude for the reception the chamber received in Berlin.

The personal telegram was: "Before leaving Berlin I wish to express my pride in and deep gratitude for the high honor I received through the order with which you honored me. Valuing fully the spirit of friendship which underlay this honor, I assure you that in the future as in the past I will endeavor to do all in my power to create more intimate bonds be-

Watson being decorated by Hitler is described in the New York Times of July 2, 1937. Watson's personal telegram to Hitler speaks of his "pride in and deep gratitude for the high honor. . . ."

SALUTE FOR HITLER AT TRADE CONGRESS

Nazi Atmosphere Permeates Ceremony Opening Sessions of World Chamber

AMERICANS PAY TRIBUTE

T. J. Watson, New President, Slated for Reich Decoration —1939 Meeting in Tokyo

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
Wireless to The New York Times.
BERLIN, June 28.—The biggest international economic conference of recent years got under way here today when the ninth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce was opened at a ceremonious session in the gayly decorated German Opera House.

They all rose to their feet as Chancellor Hitler, wearing the brown party uniform, walked to the royal box. By far the majority of those present returned his salute with raised right arm.

At times, in fact especially at the close of the session when the orchestra broke into the strains of "Deutschland Uber Alles" and the "Horst Wessel Song," it seemed to be a purely National Socialist rally. So compelling is mass suggestion that many of the foreign delegates took to the Hitler salute, while the more ardent Germans broke into cheers for the Fuehrer.

Among those thus honoring Hitler was Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the American section, who at a meeting of the chamber's council last night was elected president for the two-year period, 1937 to 1939, to

New York Times for June 29, 1937 describes the meeting as resembling a Nazi rally. ". . . . Many of the foreign delegates took the Nazi salute. . . . Among those thus honoring Hitler was Thomas J. Watson. . . ."

He Called the Shots

John Williamson, who is spending his 49th birthday in prison on a Smith Act frameup, sounded the warning when others could not hear. Yet one year after he said the infamous law imprisoning him would be used against labor, unions everywhere are becoming alert to the danger. Duty demands a call for amnesty for him and his fellow victims of the thought-control law.

By GEORGE MORRIS

ON JUNE 23, John Williamson, labor secretary of the Communist Party, who is imprisoned in Lewisburg, Pa., on framed Smith Act charges, will mark off another day of his sentence and his 49th birthday. In another ten days he will have served a year of his five-year sentence. How slowly that year must have passed for Williamson, and his family, although it was a very eventful year and flashed through very quickly for people in the stream of activity.

It is very hard to picture Williamson as an inactive person, as one shoved away somewhere, during a year that saw so much happen in this world. But they did it—and did it precisely because we are in a period of big changes, when people like Williamson are most feared by reaction, and most needed by the working class.

Probably the most important development in the year since Williamson and others convicted with him went off to prison, was a considerable sobering up among millions of Americans. The red-baiting hysteria has worn off for a great many people. Millions have become sick and tired of it. A great part of the population, cold to Truman's war adventures from the start, is now disgusted with the whole policy and its economic by-products. There is a mounting indignation against the thought control that blankets American life and the police state methods that came with it. There is a growing rage against the continuance and increase of murder, brutality and discrimination against the Negro people.

As I write these lines in tribute to a man I have known and held in high esteem for many years, I again put the question: why was Johnny Williamson taken away from his family, friends and fellow workers? I scan the record and run through his writings and reports of his activities, for the years since the war ended, through the war, before the war and even to the days following World War I. I think back to all I ever saw or heard of Johnny. And there is just one conclusion: they imprisoned him because he so often saw the truth and told it to the workers. A group of honest and unbiased labor people examining what Williamson did for the past three decades would inevitably come to the same conclusion—be they of rightwing or left persuasion.

HIS WARNING TO LABOR

Most striking is the position Williamson developed as labor secretary of the Communist Party on various questions that are key issues for labor today. The top leaders of labor either ignored his advice and appeals, or denounced him for his political beliefs. But how has life itself judged those issues in the period Williamson was shut up in Lewisburg?

In his farewell speech he delivered at Rockland Palace, several days before he was taken to prison, Williamson speaking of the silence of the leaders of labor on the Smith Act, said:

"Where is the voice of Green, Murray, Lewis, Reuther and Dubinsky? Do they think their support of the war program and their red-baiting will protect them or their unions? Clearly it will not as far as Big Business is concerned."

And further:

"If it is now held that the organization of the Communist Party to 'teach and advocate' its ideas is a 'conspiracy,' can it not be held tomorrow that the organization of a strike was actually a 'conspiracy' with 'intent' to commit force and violence?

"Could it not be held that the 'intent' of union officers was not to win higher wages but to threaten the existing social order?

"This is not speculation. It is the clear logic of the Supreme Court's ruling against the Communists."

I wonder if even Williamson though, at the time he made the speech, that the truth of his words would be confirmed so soon even by many of the top labor leaders he referred to?

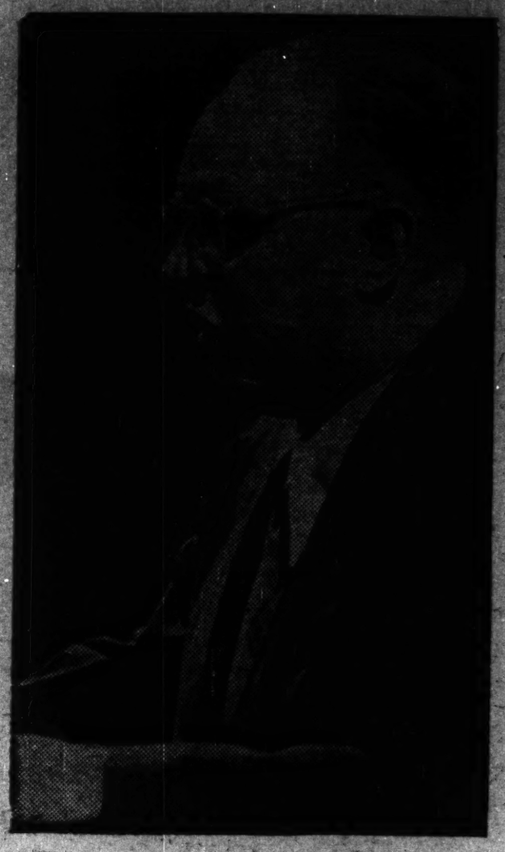
During the year the CIO itself, by a unanimously adopted convention resolution, condemned the conviction of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party, and both the Smith and McCarran Acts. Philip Murray's own union did the same in its convention several weeks ago, as have the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the textile, electrical and countless local and state affiliates of the CIO. AFL leaders like those of the Hotel and Restaurant and of Butchers' Union, of certain affiliates of the Ladies Garment Workers, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, have spoken out similarly, although they are well known for their anti-Communism.

They have come to the conclusion that the Smith Act is an anti-labor law. In recent months there has been an increased trend in union resolutions to specifically note the close relation between the struggle for labor's most elementary rights and the fight against the growing menace of thought control.

The truth of what Williamson said is especially apparent in the current propaganda drive of Big Business to build up the menace of "socialism." In their newspaper ads they already labeled the union shop as "subversive." The Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation are termed "socialism." When the steel corporations stated their position over a radio network they flatly charged Philip Murray with sabotage of the Korean war—the very line used against the left forces. In one of the Big Business ads both Murray and Green are charged with deliberate intent to sabotage the Korean war through the current strikes.







JOHN WILLIAMSON

As I look through articles by Williamson in The Worker and Daily Worker during the weeks before his departure—of his warning of the consequences of the war economy; his call for a fight to smash, "not stretch," the wage freeze; of his repeated appeals for joint labor action on the wage fight and for political action to block the new anti-labor legislation he saw approaching; of his appeal for an end of raiding and strife in the unions and the shift of all strength against labor's common enemy—what else can we say but that he is jailed for being right.

Need we say more than point to the great steel strike and how the steel corporations are currently spearheading the general big business drive on labor? The members of the CIO's textile union now fighting secession and employer wage cuts, can certainly appreciate Williamson's warning that raiding is a disease that knows no "ideological" boundary lines.

Look at the confusion and division in the labor movement on the political campaign in face of the threat of a super Taft-Hartley law. Was Williamson right when he pleaded to labor for joint and independent political action? And there is another appeal by Williamson written in the Daily Worker nearly five years ago. He headlined it "Unions Can Live Only By Fighting the Taft-Hartley Law." That was in criticism of a number of unions that dropped the fight on Taft-Hartley and began to discover that they can get along with it. It was the failure to heed Williamson's advice then that has put the labor movement on so much of a defensive that the reactionary mob now feels it is time to pass a new Smith union-busting bill and a ban of industry-wide bargaining or strikes.

THE DEMAND FOR AMNESTY

No one can seriously argue today that the policy of "playing ball" with the bipartisan reactionaries paid off for labor. Recent experience has been so overwhelmingly to the contrary.

Must labor, in addition, endure the disgrace of having men like Williamson, Dennis, Davis and the others, who called the shots when others were blind, languish in prison?

The facts are simple. Trade unions and leaders of organizations representing about half of America's unionists have officially condemned the Smith Act, and the convictions under it. Can a self-respecting labor movement do less than ask the President to grant amnesty to the 11 men so unjustly convicted? Isn't one year of unjust imprisonment enough? It is sheer hypocirsy to adopt a resolution condemning the Smith Act and then to simply leave it in the files.

I know that thousands of readers of this paper will join me in extending birthday greeting to John Williamson (PMB 19353, Lewisburg, Pa.) But, brothers and sisters, I am sure that Johnny and the others of the 11 and the whole progressive mankind will be even more appreciative if we start a real movement rolling in the labor movement for the backing up of its words with deeds, with a real effort to win amnesty for all victims of the Smith Act.

Why Production Is Dropping

Arms expenditures have increased 400 percent in one year. Yet in that same year, from March, 1951, to March, 1952, the total production dropped. It shows we need an economy based on production for peace and plenty instead of war

By DAVID BENSON

FOR MONTHS now, top governmental and business economists have been pondering a strange sign on the economic horizon. Explanations have sounded as fanciful as the tales of flying saucers.

The object of their puzzlement is what they call the "sideways" motion of the industrial index. Taken out of the economists' jargon it amounts to the fact that total production has remained at about the same level for over a year. Why should that puzzle the economists and send them into one conference after another in an effort to explain its meaning?

The reason is that it destroys a pet economic theory which they have been trying to sell the American people ever since the cold war was begun by Wall Street—the theory that the armaments productions acts as pump primer which will keep the economy and standards of living rising. In brief that it's the answer to the cycles of boom and bust.

Two hard facts have thrown the economists into a dither. First is the fact that expenditures for armaments increased nearly 400 percent between the first quarter of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952. Secondly, the tremendous increase has failed to bring a rise in total production; as a matter of fact from April, 1951 to April, 1952 it dropped seven points, from 223 to 215 according to the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production.

The economists have searched everywhere for an explanation and the meaning of these facts. They haven't found the answer because to do so would mean they would have to give up their pet project of an armaments economy—which is the very cause of stagnating production. More—even these economists know that production can't move "sideways" very long without something giving way.

What disturbs these Wall Street brain trusters still more is that even such a bloody war as Korea has failed to provide the answer. They see only a full-scale, worldwide, atomic war as the way out. But the trouble with that "solution" is that the people want none of it and it's hard to launch a war without people.

On top of that more and more people are coming to the realization that the alternatives are not war or depression—that the alternatives are armaments plus depression, or a government committed to peace and rising living standards.

The increase in armaments expenditures has taken place while consumer production has been falling drastically. That's why total production failed to rise even though armaments production increased four times.

And consumer production—autos, television, clothing, the things that you and I buy—dropped because consumer purchasing power has been whittled away.



By March, 1952, the consumers dollar was worth only 53.2 cents compared to 1939; the food dollar was worth only 43.9 cents—decreases from a year earlier when the dollar was low enough compared to 1939.

Inflationary prices, which go with any armaments economy, have shrunk pay envelopes from one end. Taxes have hit from the other end. They now amount to one-third of average wages, and threaten to go up still more because you can't increase armaments without more taxes.

That kind of situation has resulted in a piling up of consumer goods and layoffs for workers in industries such as textile, clothing television, auto.

Add to rising prices the tremendous speedup that arms production has brought, the diversion of raw materials away from consumer industries to war plants, the cutting off of foreign trade, especially with the vast markets represented by the 800 million people—one-third of the world—of the Soviet Union, Peoples China and the peoples Democracies of Eastern Europe. Also the fact that 76 percent of the budget goes for war purposes—more than in 1941, the first year of mobilization for World War II. The reverse of that means that less than ever goes for such essential wealth and job producing projects as housing, flood control, schools, hospitals, social security, etc.

What these facts add up to is that the entire country is being impoverished for the sake of armaments production. That's the entire country except for the handful of rich families which own the 250 corporations that are hauling in tremendous profits from armaments and hope to get still more if they can set off a war.

Common sense tells us that, rising profits for a few with falling earnings for the rest of the country must inevitably mean depresion. And already the doldrums are spreading from consumer to basic industry. Representatives of the steel magnates gloomily predict that even steel production—the cornerstone of araments—will drop by about 15 percent by the end of this year, with consequent layoffs. Fact is that even in steel, most of its output must go to other industries which are already on the downgrade.

It is time for the people—especially labor—to take another look at where the country is heading. It means a reappraisal based on production for peace and plenty instead of war and crisis. And that means, in the first place, joining in the swelling demand for a meeting of the heads of the big powers to negotiate a pact of peace.

The French Patriot They're Trying to Frame

The arrest of Jacque Duclos, General Secretary of the Communist Party of France and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, is a cynical contempt of the will of the French people. Duclos is the leader of the largest political party in France. Every Frenchman knows that Duclos spent four years in the anti-Nazi underground; that it was he who organized and inspired the August, 1944, liberation of Paris. One of the first interviews with him after the Nazis were driven out appeared in the London Daily Worker. Here is that paper's interview:

From a Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Nov. 1, 1944.

I have just interviewed M. Jacques Duclos, former vice-president of the French Chamber of Deputies and at present leader of the Communist Party while M. Maurice Thorez awaits permission to return to France.

The party's headquarters are in a six-story corner building, which since 1940 had been occupied by the notorious Darnand militia. It was the scene of fierce skirmishing during the Paris insurrection last August.

Before I was allowed in the building, one of the party's strong-arm men "frisked" me for revolvers, grenades, and daggers.

"Sorry about the frisking," M. Duclos apologized as I shook hands with him; "but we can't be too careful. Paris is still full of Hitler agents—German and French."

M. Duclos turned out to be a tiny man, no more than five feet high, with an enormous head and the handshake of a polar bear. With his deep, pleasant voice and beaming smile, he made me think of Old King Cole in miniature.

M. Duclos then plunged straight into a full account of the Communist Party organizing French resistance. "We started resisting the day the armistice was signed in 1940, when we published an appeal to the people to rise against the traitors.

"Throughout 1940 and 1941 we were organizing our francs-tireurs and partisans. To begin with we had to go very cautiously. We were in hiding and on the run, but we remained in the Paris region all the time.

"We contacted not former political leaders but the lower-rank men active in party life. We also got in touch with many priests and active Socialist workers.

"Just prior to the Normandy landing we reckon there were about 130,000 francs-tireurs and last August there were probably a quarter of a million francs-tireurs and partisans.

"Our arms came almost exclusively from raids on German depots and barracks. We did not get a very large share of the arms dropped by parachute.

"Unlike other Resistance groups we believed in armed action from the start and distructed the idea of keeping a secret army 'on ice' ready for the supreme moment.

"As a party we did not nurse old grudges against other groups and parties," added M. Duclos, "and our policy today is the union of all French people so that France can best prosecute the war alongside her Allies and claim her place as a great nation in the world."

When I asked him what would the Communists be prepared to do with Germany after victory, M. Ducloss replied:

"The essential thing is the destruction of Fascism. In this connection we cannot forget the German people as a whole supported the Nazi regime."

Nor could Spain remain a nucleus of Fascism, he said.

"As regards alliances, we want France to remain a friend of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, whose unity we consider as necessary for peace as for war."



JACQUES DUCLOS

Korean Casualties

'....A USELESS,

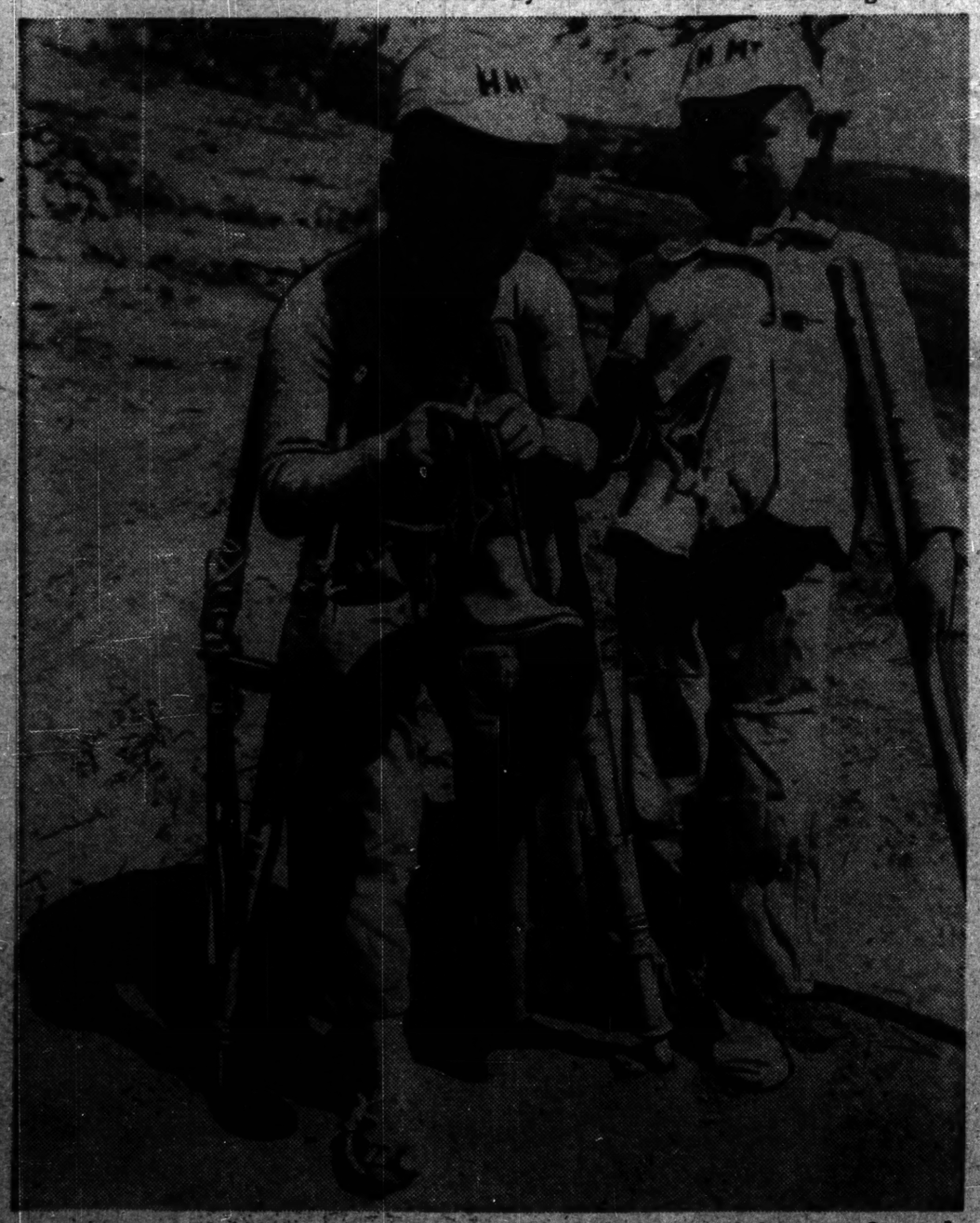
On July 12, 1951, Associated Press reporter Tom La bert quoted an American "battle-weary officer" Korea: "I never saw such a useless, damned war in my life." This disgust with the Korea war and the sire to see it ended is now shared by most peo throughout the world. Only a small but power minority who profit by it want it to go on.



LOSERS: A North Korean mother and her baby lie dead, just two of the many hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians who have perished in the two years of war.



LOSERS: This was a Korean town before U. S. planes gave it a going over. Those lucky enough to escape being buried in the debris, are among the three million Koreans made homeless by American saturation bombing.



LOSERS: Two Korean yougsters, orphaned by the war, each have one leg and can share a pair of U.S.-made boots, a gift from the "free world."

The dead are buried in the ruin and rubble of Pyongyong and Seoul and in the neat, peaceful cemeteries outside of Washington and Detroit. Koreans and Americans, they were killed in a war they did not want.

The U. S. amputee, lying in the veterans hospital, asks the same bitter questions as the North Korean, hopelessly scorched by American napalm bombs: "Why did it have to happen? Who is to blame?"

Millions of Koreans are homeless and starving; most Americans are eating less and going without. For what purpose? For whose gain?

June 25, 1952 will mark the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war. In these two years, the U. S. government has spent approximately $10 billion and risked the lives of a half-million American soldiers in a war 5,000 miles from our shores.

To support this war and cold war military commitments in other parts of the world, every American worker has had to pay out between one-fourth and one-third of his weekly wages in direct income taxes and indirect consumer taxes. Here's what we've gotten for our money:

• More than 1,600,00 Chinese and Korean casulties, according to U. S. army estimates.

• More than three million Koreans left homeless, with an estimate property damage running from five to eight billion dollars.

• Nearly 110,000 American dead, wounded and missing, of which some 33,000 casualties were suffered during the period of the truce negotiations.

A police action, not a war, President Truman called it.

Efforts of our military and political leaders to pretend that the so-called "free nations" of the UN are our solid partners in the Korean war is an obvious sham. Sec. of State Dean Acheson had to admit in March, 1952 that, "although the U. S. is constantly working to get the other UN members to supply a larger proportion of troops for the Korean fighting, the effort so far has been unavailing."

The people of Europe and Asia, far from joining in the Korean adventure, are praying that U. S. atom-happy militarists don't set off a world-wide war.

There's more to the grim story of what the American officer called "a useless, damned war." There are the casualties not listed in the military communiques:

• Millions of workers have had their living standards hammered down by rising prices, higher taxes and a government wage freeze—all direct products of the Korean war.

• Heavy layoffs have occurred in consumer goods industries. Employment in manufacturing industries dropped by 410,000 during the year ending mid-April, as compared with last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

• The war against the Koreans and Chinese volunteers has stirred up a new wave of terror against Negroes in the U. S. The past two years have witnessed cold-blooded murders of Negroes in Yonkers, New York and Florida; violence and bombings of Negro homes in California and Illinois; the legal lynching of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven and countless other acts of genocide against the Negro people.

• The Korean war is being used as an excuse legislation even the Taft-Hartley 1952 Defense S Lovett, a form Wall St. firm and Harriman, of the Pentago latest Smith Bill power the gov and administer it the right to an 80-day cool provided by the

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• Communist gressives have ing prosecuted under the Smi foreign-born, fighting in beha people, have be being threatene despite the fac lived here most have raised fa

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THE WINNER

The ones wh the war are th control America tions whose 19 ing to governm 12 percent over $25.9 billion—t post-war year. panies reported billion in profi percent increas fore taxes.

The Korean war the U. S. is have given the opportunity to and squeeze th in a way it dared to during why even the in Korea and B for a world-wid

Welfare vs. Warfare

For the fiscal year ending June 30, the Korean war will have cost the U. S. about $5 billion, according to the Defense Department. Another estimated $5 billion was spent in the first year of the war.

For $10 billion, the U. S. could have built 20 million housing units in 10 years ($1.5 billion), 900,000 hospital beds within 5 years ($3.6 billion); hundreds of new school buildings ($2.5 billion) and spent the remaining $2.4 billion on flood control.



USING FLAME THROWERS on thatched huts is an idea approved by U. generals in Korea and Washington. So is the dropping of jellied gasolene bombs. Wou these unscrupulous military men hesitate to use germ warfare against the Koreans? number of prominent neutral authorities have charged that they did, after examini evidence by the North Koreans and Chinese.

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Who's Stalling in Korea?

In July 1951, shortly after the start of the truce negotiations, a Gallup poll asked whether or not our troops should be withdrawn from Korea. Of those who expressed an opinion, 62 percent said yes.

Another Gallup poll in April, 1952, asked: "Do you think the U. S. made a mistake in going to war in Korea or not? Of those who answered, 59.3 percent called the U. S. war in Korea a mistake.

Despite this popular sentiment for an end to the Korean war, the Truman Administration and the Pentagon have done everything possible to keep the war going.

Opposition to a cease-fire was voiced openly and brazenly by Gen. Ridgway who, as the then Supreme Commander of UN forces in Korea, was presumably working for an armistice. Said Ridgway (NY Times Oct. 1, 1951): "It is imperative for the 8th Army to remain active to forestall the dreaded process of stagnation." This sentiment was echoed by Gen. Nuchols, chief public information officer (NY Times, Nov. 12):

". . . . if the shooting stops, it would be difficult to direct the continuance of the Korean war."

Unable to squirm out of direct negotiations with the North Koreans and Chinese after Russia's representative to the UN Security Council, Jacob Malik, had made a dramatic and universally-approved proposal for direct negotiations to end the Korean war, the Brass Hats, acting under orders from the Truman Administration, determined to torpedo the conference.

On at least a half dozen occasions, they threatened to break up the conference, but the Korean-Chinese truce team conceded some points, compromised on others and kept the negotiations going.

It was the American truce team that insisted that fighting continue during the negotiations, to which the Korean-Chinese delegation reluctantly agreed.

Other points used as a blackjack by the American team, points on which the Korean-Chinese group yielded were:

- Admittance of American newspapermen to the camp site of the negotiations.
- Removal of armed Korean-Chinese near camp site.
- Moving of negotiations site from Kaesong to Panmunjom.
- Fixing of an armistice line north of the 38th Parallel.

Unable to break up the conference in this manner, the American military resorted to provocation. On Aug. 19, in the midst of negotiations, Gen. Van Fleet launched his "Operation Killer." On Aug. 20, a U. S. plane bombed a Korean-Chinese truce team jeep. Two days later, they bombed the headquarters of the truce delegation. Then they stalled for 63 days until the Japanese "peace" treaty was signed, sealed and delivered.

Despite all this, the truce talks were making headway. On Nov. 28 when it appeared an armistice line was set and the fighting would cease, American front-line soldiers voluntarily stopped fighting. When President Truman heard about this, he interrupted his vacation in jimcrow Florida long enough to issue an order that the fighting must go on.

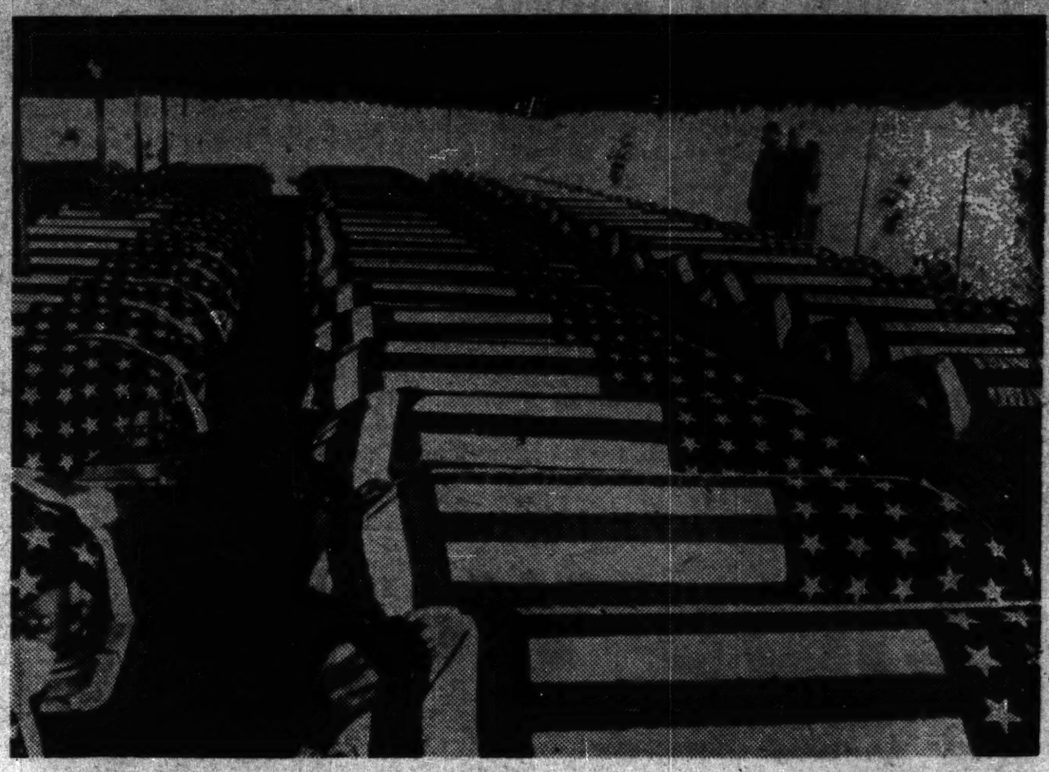
The most recent devices used by the American military to put a monkey-wrench into the truce talks are the harassment and wanton slaughtering of unarmed Korean prisonets on Koje Island camp and the issue of repatriating war prisoners.

The game of the Brass Hats is to create the impression in the American mind that the Koreans and Chinese are unwilling to negotiate a truce and that's why the talks have to be broken o:. The Pentagon plan calls for continuance of the Korean war to prevent the 8th Army from "stagnating" and to put all of America on a war-footing in preparation for World War III.

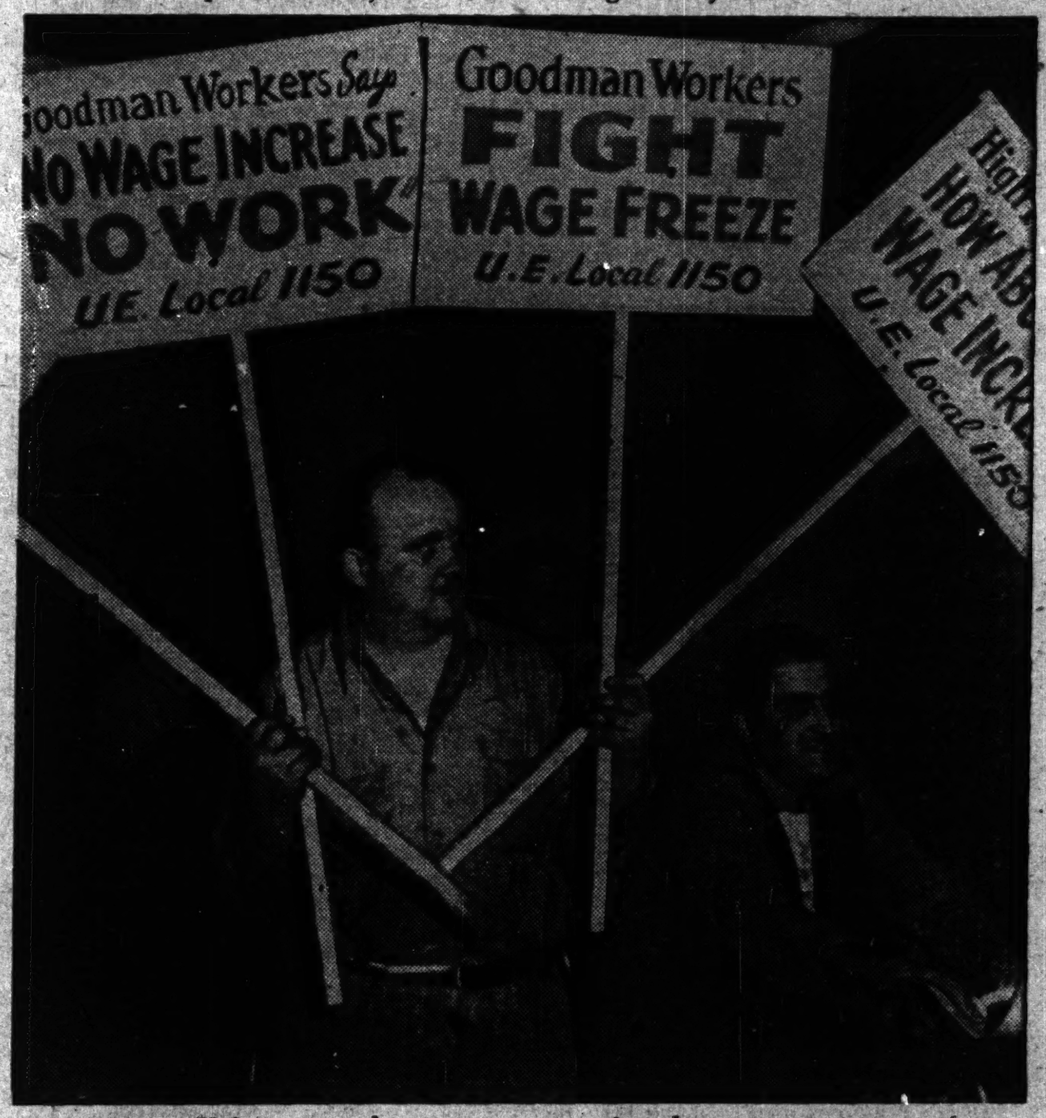
gives the Stock Market boys the jitters.

The big question facing America is: how much longer will this small powerful group of industrialists and their coterie of generals and politicians be allowed to keep the Korean war going? Isn't two years of "a useless, damned war" long enough?

American Casualties



LOSERS: Approximately 20,000 American GIs have been officially reported as "killed in action." Every week that the truce talks are stalled, more of them end up on the dead, wounded or missing casualty list.



LOSERS: Union men and women protest against the government's wage freeze which deprives millions of workers of desperately-needed pay raises. It was the Korean war "emergency" that enabled Congress to put over the wage freeze.



LOSERS: Violence against the Negro people has been on the increase since the U. S. war on the colored people of North Korea and China began. Negroes have been bombed out of their homes, murdered in cold blood and legally lynched, while the federal government, so zealously trying to extend the "democratic way of life" in Asia, has been noticeably indifferent to these acts of genocide.



LOSERS: The shadow of concentration camp, like the one above set up under the McCarran Law, haunts active trade unionists, political leaders, all liberal and progressive-minded people who dare criticize the war policies of the government. Another product of the Korean war.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Rich But Honest

ONE OF AMERICA'S greatest fortunes was built by the offspring of Chad Browne who came to America from England in 1638. A lot of money deserves a lot of attention, and so James B. Hedges has written a book, **The Browns of Providence Plantations,** which tells the history of this family and their fortune.

A Carl Bridenbaugh reviewed the book in the **New York Times.** He begins his review by recalling that when the present head of the Brown family was born in 1900, he was considered "the world's richest baby."

But the baby's talents went far beyond inheriting a fortune. He inherited a special kind of fortune. As the reviewer notes, "The fortune that fell to the baby in 1900 was remarkable not alone for its magnitude; none of the odium of the 'Robber Barons' or the nouveaux riches was attached to it, for the wealth of the Browns had been accumulated carefully and honestly over a period of more than two hundred years."

He was a nice baby. He didn't go around inheriting tainted fortunes. He inherited a nice clean fortune, unlike some mean babies I've heard of.

A little later the same Carl Bridenbaugh who wrote the paragraph describing the fortune "accumulated carefully and honestly," spells it out for us. This fortune began some 200 years before the 1900 Brown baby was born. In 1776 the Browns were merchants and manufacturers, "and the tale of their price-fixing agreements with other candler affords an enlightening commentary on similar modern undertakings."

After a little honest and careful price-fixing, "the Browns smuggled a little," and we also learn that "they were in the African slave trade."

Naturally the honest fortune grew, and "during the last two French Wars they trafficked with the enemy."

But wait! This honest fortune is only starting. During the Revolution, the Hope Furnace, which the Browns owned, made cannon for the Continental Navy, "and occasionally the Browns profiteered."

Now baby Brown's fortune was really rolling. It got a really big boost in the 1780s when the Browns "bought up large quantities of depreciated public securities and reaped a handsome harvest when Hamilton put his funding operations into effect. . . ."

This Hamilton funding operation was one of the biggest swindles in American history, a deal whereby the government paid to the rich all the money it had borrowed from the poor to finance the Revolution.

And that is how the baby Brown came to inherit his honest fortune in 1900—out of a little honest price-fixing, honest slave-trading, honest smuggling, honest war profiteering, and honest loan swindles.

This must be a straightforward book because I suspect that most "honest" fortunes have the same history.

You can imagine what the dishonest ones are like.

Shop Workers' Letters

The Issues Before The Longshoremen

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

The present factional dispute in the ILA requires a clarification of the position of the left wing.

The recent strike failed to gain a complete victory for the working longshoremen because the leadership of the strike committee was in the hands of such opportunists like Gene Sampson delegate of Chelsea Local 791 and John Dwyer of Village Local 895.

These factionalists who used the justified demands of the men to further their personal campaign against the Ryan machine, sabotaged the strike by not directing it towards the boss stevedores, neglecting to provide strike aid within and without the union, limiting the number of the strike committee, and refusing to call mass membership meetings.

They also ignored the Negro longshoremen's demand for a jurisdiction area for Local 968 and equal rights for Negroes on the West Side where many Negroes are assigned as Negro gangs to work in the "Hole" of the ships, the hardest work in the industry.

The majority of the longshoremen regarded the strike as a fight for a 25 cents an hour wage increase and a more democratic ILA. As such it got the full support of the ILA left wingers who had no illusions about motives of Sampson, the loyal opposition who broke the 1945 strike with a fake red scare campaign, or of John Dwyer a so-called rank and file leader who is also a hiring boss on Pier 45 and spokesman for the clerical controled ACTU in the ILA.

Unemployment is spreading on the waterfront, especially in the Chelsea section where the Cunard piers have been closed for a year and the U. S. Lines is moving uptown. This points up again the need of the hiring hall. All kinds of "Pollys," including District Attorney Hogan and the Republican Party, are condemning the present "shape up system" but cleverly omit what method of hiring will be used to replace it. The longshoremen do not want a government conducted hiring hall or a Port Authority set up. They realize that then the civil service angle would mean the end of the union and the forfeit of the legal right to strike. What is needed is a rotary hiring hall completely run by the union as on the West Coast.

Any change in the ILA will not be a change for the better unless that change is a result of a fight for a correct program that will best serve the needs of the working longshoremen of all factions and receives a mass participation. A start in that direction should include the following points:

One shape up a day with no half day knock offs. A union rotary hiring hall with equal sharing of work and no discrimination against Negroes or militant rank and filers. A Local jurisdiction for Local 968, mixed gangs, Negro and white on the West Side with Negroes given on opportunity to work in the dock gangs. Increase the men in a work gang, limit the sling load, and no splitting of the gang to work in the "hole" when pallets are used.

Wage scale committees elected by the membership and composed entirely of working longshoremen with officials present in advisory capacity only. All decisions of Wage Scale Committee must be okayed by a port-wide vote. Not by locals supervised by the Wage Scale Committee, and with voting machines used, not ballots.

Eliminate the Paper locals from the present 36 in port of NY by joining them with the larger locals. Three locals are enough for the West Side. Enforce and broden the powers of the locals and change the International set up which perpetuates the Ryan machine. Terms of office to be limited to two years by changing the present by laws. Local 791 officials, such as Sampson are elected for five years. All union elections to be conducted by election committee with voting machines used. Regular monthly local meetings with democratic procedure and monthly financial reports.

No clerical interference in ILA internal affairs whether it stems from Ryan's friends in the church on 21 Street or the Jesuits on 16 Street who support Sampson.

The ILA contract comes up in September for a wage reopening conference. The success of the men to get a wage increase depends on the greatest unity of the rank and file behind a correct program that does not suffer from factionalism.

791 Rebel

How Indian Seamen Won Their Strike

Newport News, Va.

Dear Editor:

Militant job action won better conditions for the Indian seamen of the British freighter John Lyons.

The entire deck and engine departments walked off, protesting bad conditions. They had been working 12 to 14 hours a day at sea without payment of overtime. Food was a mixture of unsalted rice and vegetables, and if a man wanted salt, he had to bribe the steward. The old rustbucket had no messroom—each man has his own bowl and spoon and eats his meals sitting on the hatch. According to the shipping articles the men had signed, the company was to supply each man with 150 rupees worth of clothing at the end of a six-month period. All the lousy conditions and the refusal of the captain to issue the cloth allowance, forced the seamen to strike.

Led by Mohammed Hanif and Krishna Amboul, they threw up a picket line at the C & O coal pier, which ILA longshoremen refused to cross. Threats of arrest by local police and a steady rain did not weaken their determination.

After twenty-four hours and the intervention of the Indian consul, the walkout was settled. The captain agreed to issue the clothing ration immediately and promised overtime payment for extra work performed and an improvement of the food.

A Seaman.

Source of Jimcrow & White Supremacy

FLINT, Mich.

Dear Editor:

On Friday, May 23, 1952, an all white jury found two white men guilty of manslaughter. This penalty carries a maximum of fifteen years, but with time off for good behavior it means only a few years in prison. And so this courtroom said that the scales of justice were balanced.

WHAT DID THESE TWO DO?

They cold-bloodedly robbed and shot down a Negro woman. Even Judge Elliot who presided was angered at the decision since he instructed the jury that a shooting and armed robbery is a matter of first degree murder.

This verdict doesn't come from the mouths of the jurors alone—it comes from the jimcrow, General Motors setup that plagues Flint like a disease. It is not big news to anyone that Flint is run by General Motors from the newspaper to the city hall. And General Motors is jimcrow. . . .

When a Negro couple who was getting married asked that their wedding be announced in the society page of the GM Flint Journal (a common practice granted to all white couples) the editor refused stating that they were not society. Last fall the GM controlled City Commission killed FEPC legislation as cold bloodedly as the two men killed the Negro woman recently. The Negro districts of town are infested with plain clothes cops and their uniformed brothers who openly intimidate the Negro citizens in Flint. Are these isolated situations; are these chance happenings? NO!! they are not. . . .

All of these conditions stem right from the heart-source of the sickness—the factories owned and controlled by General Motors.

In the plants and factories (Buick, Fisher Body, A.C., Chevrolet) we find the most vicious, un-American, white supremacist jimcrow setup imaginable. No Negroes can enter the skilled trades departments, the office force, the maintenance and obove all—supervision itself.

This corporation, which waves an American flag from each plant gate, out-screams the American eagle itself in claiming that General Motors is the stronghold of democracy. Each month in its publication called GM Folks it sings its own parises and boasts of its power.

But it never tells us "Folks" who sweat in its shops about the power it uses to kill Negro women; the power it uses to deprive thousands of Negro workers of their job rights; the power it uses to build white supremacy in and out of the plants which is a disease that will drain our democracy of its life blood.

No, GM will not openly boast of these evis that it gives birth to—but, we workers are not blind and we are not stupid. We see and we hear and we know—we know that to accept the yoke of jimcrow means accepting the destruction of our union and our country's heritage.

We are not going to allow this to happen and GM will soon learn that they will not get away with their Hitlerite terror tactics which in the end will turn on the white workers as it is turned on the Negro people today.

AN AUTO WORKER.

Ike's Chief Sponsor Wore Hitler Medal

(Contnued from Magazine Page 1)

told Hitler. "My wife and my family join in best wishes for you."

BENITO MUSSOLINI DECORATED HIM TOO

Ike's apostle of "freedom" was picking up other fascist medals from Benito Mussolini and Butcher Mannerheim of Finland and the anti-Semitic Pilsudskyites in the same period. And he clung to these fascist emblems proudly while Hitler raped Czechoslovakia, Mussolini raped Albania, and the Rome-Berlin Axis helped Franco rape Spain.

As president of the International Chamber of Commerce Watson represented the American monopolists, who were linked by cartels to Hitler's backers in the German heavy industries.

Watson's own I. B. M. had been investing many American dollars in Germany since it acquired a big tabulating machine company in Berlin. And it has been investing many more dollars since the end of the war as the West German Nazis come back with General Eisenhower's help.

Watson is worried, however, about the future of his properties in Berlin, and he wants bigger and better armies to protect the German "free enterprise" system from the workers over there.

Ike's patron, of course, was not just acting for himself, when he gave the general his initial political push. Watson is financed by the Morgan bankers, with the Rockefellers cutting in. His company got its first important loan from the Morgans' Guaranty Trust Co. (of which Watson is now a director) when he joined I. B. M. in 1914. And it has gotten a total of $250,000,000 (amounting to more than 60 percent of I. B. M's assets) from the Morgan-Rockefeller Prudential Insurance Co. in a series of loans in the last six years. The last Prudential loan—for $115,000,000—was made this January for a term of 100 years.

It's an old saying in Wall Street that the bank that pays the piper can call the tune. And Prudential's quarter of a billion dollar loan means that Ike's patron is a creature of the Morgan and Rockefeller group, with the Morgans in the front seat.

Ike is a creature of the same monopolists too.

Watson's gigantic insurance loans were OKayed by another Ike backer, who symbolizes the Wall Street-Army alliance in his own person. This man is Franklin D'Olier, Prudental's leading director and former president, who set up the American Legion in 1919 as a strikebreaking, witchhunting organization. He was the Legion's first national commander.

Dozens of other big Morgan and Rockefeller men want Ike in the White House for the same reason as Watson and the Prudential Insurance Co. leader. The people have nothing in common with Ike's big backers, however. They want democracy, security and PEACE. And their candidates are Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the Progressive Party ticket.

Current Films

By DAVID PLATT

FALL OF BERLIN: This powerful Soviet film of the crushing of the Nazi war machine is a reminder, in these days of the beginnings of a Pentagon-led and renazified West German army, of the time not so long ago, when our country and the Soviet Union were allied in a just war to rid the world of the menace of German fascism.

Its hero is the steel worker Ivanov whose battle experiences with the Red Army from Stalingrad to Berlin the film describes. It shows that before the war Ivanov was doing such a remarkable job of producing steel that he was awarded the nation's top medal and was invited to meet Stalin.

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The film portrays Ivanov as an honored citizen which is as it should be in a Socialist country where there is no higher honor than being a steel worker. He is a new type movie hero, a type not found in Hollywood films where the man who doesn't work is usually the "honored citizen," while the workers are a despised lot.

A case in point is Universal's insulting 'Steel Town,' released at the time of the steel strike. Howard Duff and John Lund play "men of steel" whose "brawling passions" come to the fore when they meet a "reckless wildcat," a "woman of flesh" with "lips as dangerous as the fury of the blast furnaces."

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The acting in 'Fall of Berlin' is of an incomparably high order. Besides B. Andreyev's rousing portrait of the steel worker hero, there is M. Gelovani's marvelous makeup and acting of the role of Stalin, and V. Savelyev's portrayal of Hitler, which is by far the most realistic of all the movie impersonations of the Fuehrer.

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One of the best scenes opens in the Kremlin in 1941. Stalin announces that the parade in honor of the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution will take place as it always does on November 7. "But German aviation never let's up," he is told. "Never mind," says Stalin. "There always has been a parade on November 7th and there'll be one tomorrow."

We see a few shots of the parade and then the film cuts to Hitler's Berlin headquarters.

The Fuehrer is yapping that Russia is wide open and that he will put the clock of history ahead a 100 years.

"Communism will be done with once and for all," he shrieks.

Then he asks Jodl for news of the front and is told the bad news.

"What nonsense you talk," Hitler barks at the Junker general. "The Russian army is destroyed. Only a handful of fanatics are left. I ordered Moscow to be taken on Nov. 7."

Then when the Fuehrer hears a broadcast of Stalin's Nov. 7 speech to the assembled masses on Red Square, he mutters: "Impossible. Moscow is at its last gasp." Send a thousand planes over the city immediately, he commands.

But not one plane got through. Not one German got into Moscow.

Later Hitler berates General Brauchitsch ("nitwit," he calls him) for losing the campaign begun so splendidly.

The hurlers of jellied gasoline in Korea should note well the general's words: "It's easy to begin war on Russia. But not so easy to finish it."

"Fall of Berlin" shows Hitler taking over the top command himself. He orders his staff to throw all the Italians, Rumanians, Hungarians into action (Hitler's "NATO") and to sound a "clarion call" to Spain, France, Sweden and Turkey that he will lead the crusade against communism. "They must be made to understand in London and in Washington that it's their work I am doing," he declares wrathfully.

While hearing these ominous words on the screen, one is reminded that today Washington and London are doing Hitler's work.

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There is a horrifying scene in "Fall of Berlin" where Hitler, hoping to retard the advance of the Soviet army, orders the flooding of the underground shelters in Berlin where thousands of men, women and children are huddled in fear. The drowning Germans rend the air with curses for the mass killers who made Germany a living hell. "Give me back my Germany. Give me back my brothers and my sons," a woman cries bitterly. How many more Americans must die in unjust wars, how many American mothers must rend the air with curses over their lost sons, before it is seen that the Washington-Wall Street men of means are dragging our country down Hitler's bloody slope. "Fall of Berlin" ends, as it began, on a note of peace. "Each nation must strive for peace throughout the world, for the happiness of the common people in all countries. Only then shall we be able to say that our sacrifices have not been in vain." These are Stalin's words and they must be compared with the warlike words of Truman in the newsreels to be fully appreciated.

"Fall of Berlin" won first prize in the Czechoslovak film festival two years ago. It was directed by M. Chiaurelli from a screen play by P. Pavlenko. The music is by Shostakovich. The color is superb. It took a long time for it to get here, but it was well worth waiting for.



Martha Millet's Fine, Humanist Poem 'Thine Alabaster Cities'

THINE ALABASTER CITIES: A Poem For Our Times by Martha Millet. 24 pages. Single copy 25 cents; five copies, $1; rates for peace and civil rights groups. Order from the author at 237 Penn St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

By WALTER LOWENFELS

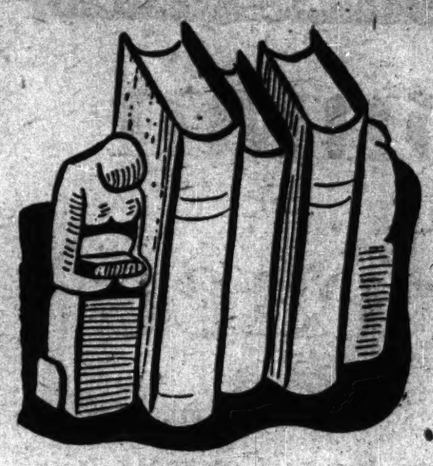
"WORLD history is surely the greatest of poets," Engels once observed, and elsewhere he noted "history is the most cruel of goddesses, and she leads her triumphal car over heaps of corpses. . . ."

It is this feeling of new life being born of vast suffering and death that emerges as a work of beauty in Martha Millet's lyrical epic, Thine Alabaster Cities. This is the mature voice of a people in struggle.

Martha Millet is no "discovery." What is new is her larger stature. For this new work ranks her, I believe, with the foremost artists.

The passionate realism of the younger poet—that piercing cry that struck so many hearts, coming from the working class Jewish ghettos—that singular and controlled intensity and verbal magic that always marked her lyrics—has burst out now in a major work.

Now she writes of a child being born "in flashing shriek . . . plunged into the limitless great playground of the world . . ."; now of "the siren shriek, sowing



the worms of panic in the blood;" of Martinsville and Laurel, of Negro and white men and women being murdered and betrayed, and of "the sowers of sun, the radiant meteor-makers . . . the people of dawn advancing."

• • •

The theme of the poem flows through the major factors of our times. Mother And Child tells of birth, the child in the great world of wonder, the child in the tenements, seeking meaning and joy; the mother hinting at struggles the child must later undertake together with "the many human treasures of your kind," to win his right to the world.

The Sirens' motif is lovers and loved, against the background of spirit—and life-destroying war symbols and realities.

Crown Thy Good tells of undefeated Negro manhood against the hood of legal murder.

Tempest continues the glorious saga of Negro life, undaunted in the jungle of legally sanctified violence against the dark American, driven into ghettos, and speaks of the white Americans' debt to the Negro.

The Pit is of those imprisoned for leading the people to truth, of their loved ones, and of their presence still with us, leading us still in the ways of truth; of the loathsome, paid liars, and Hitler-model "committees."

These Hands and Sowers . . . Cities strike the chords of man's duty to himself to fight the twisters and killers of all that gives meaning to life, and the radiant futures that lie in the hands of the people.

• • •

There is a long tradition and discipline behind this poem, in literature, and in struggle. I can hear in it the voice of the Hebrew prophets, of the masters of English and American verse, a technical command of our language, all fused with a profound understanding and feeling for human beings, and the future they must win—

Out of the centuries' red hail
Our dawns we wrest! . . ."

• • •

These past few years mark the maturing of a number of women poets, Negro and white. They are tribunes of the people. They reflect the militant and leading role that women are playing in the great drama in which we are living—to win our country for our children, and for peace.

Martha Millet's Thine Alabaster Cities makes us aware again that while the culture of the ruling class is celebrating its putrefaction, a new people's culture is being born, lighting up our country's tomorrow, today.

V. J. Jerome has written that this work "is a human outcry—compelling in its sincerity and beauty—against the unreason, racism and warmongering which the ruling class would perpetuate as the 'American way of life.'"

Rockwell Kent writes: "It is as though mankind itself were giving passionate utterance to its fervent hopes, its tragic sufferings and, out of them, to its unconquerable will to live and build the New Jerusalem of brotherhood and peace."

It is not enough these days to read or write or talk about how one is moved and inspired and strengthened by a work such as Thine Alabaster Cities. It cries out for use by peace and civil rights groups, and all sorts of people's groups everywhere, anywhere. The booket is available from the author at 25 cents each, or five for $1; additional copies at special rates.

The Militarization of American Culture

During the past winter and spring a program of regimentation and militarization of American learning and culture has been going on of which the great mass of American people are wholly unaware. Like so many of the processes of creeping fascism, it is carried on without publicity, merely as an innocent-appearing act of administration.

It is well known that the scientific research departments of the colleges and universities are now under the sponsorship and supervision of the Army and Navy, along with the great monopoly corporations. The control is now being extended to the social sciences, the humanities and every other branch of research and scholarship.

• • •

The first step in this militarization is a nationwide registration now going on of every scholar, graduate student and research worker in every field. It is being carried on by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Every scholar belongs to some such society covering his field. There are for example the Modern Language Association, the American Historical Association, the Musicological Association, the College Art Association, the Philosophical Association, and others, covering everything from economics, history, geography and law to languages, archaeology, music and art history. These societies are united in the American Council of Learned Societies.

• • •

During the past winter questionnaires were sent out to all their members by these societies. They were explained as an attempt to produce an "inventory" of "human resources" for "national planning." Many were not even aware of the fact that this "inventory" was being taken by the Council of Learned Societies for none other than the Office of Naval Research.

In other words, the Navy, together with the other armed services, is putting together a "dossier" on every scholar, research worker and graduate student in the country, in the humanities and social sciences, as it has already done in the natural sciences.

All cultural and scholarly work will now be a branch of military operations, as so much scientific work and diplomacy already is. Of course, neither the Council of Learned Societies nor its affiliates bothered to consult their members, notify them of what was under way, let alone get their agreement.

The agreement with the Navy is an accomplished fact, and the members are now being given thinly veiled orders to fill out the questionnaires, with hints that it is a part of the "national security program."

At present all those who didn't fill out the first questionnaire, believing it to be voluntary, are being sent a follow-up letter with a more sternly worded request to hand over the required information in a hurry. They are also being asked for additional names of people who might not have been reached thus far.

• • •

The questionnaire itself is obviously drawn up for military rather than scholarly purposes. It not only goes into every step of the person's education and training, but asks a list of professional books and articles published, of all other specialties, of previous experience and jobs in the field.

It shows a special keen interest in the knowledge of languages, breaking this down in a code of nine different categories, ranging from "limited knowledge" and "reading knowledge adequate for research" to "fluent, even though obviously foreign in speaking" and "equivalent to native fluency."

It includes a keen and special interest in information about foreign countries, asking for such things as "knowledge of political organization, economic structure and relationships, education, culture, customs and folkways, terrain, resources, or other aspects of the areas or its people.

It demands to know the subject's present employment, his present or past military status, and all details of citizenship, including naturalization and country of previous citizenship. It adds a request for details of salary and professional income, although this is made optional.

• • •

It takes only a recollection of the manner in which any past hint that the government might bring cultural work and learning to the American people was denounced as "socialistic" to realize the intent of this registration by the armed services. The military is obviously impatient at the fact that some intellectual work may be going on that is not bound to the war program. Every bit of research and learning in every field must now justify itself by the part it can play in war, and above it looms visions of a gigantic occupation program of other countries in which scholars will be in uniform alongside of the gunners.—F.A.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

A Negro Woman Speaks for Peace

One of the delegates to the Inter-American Peace Congress in Uruguay tells how they met under extreme difficulties put in their way due to pressure from the U.S. State Department. A first-hand report on what South America is thinking and doing for world peace.



The United States delegation being interviewed at Montevideo by Elmer Bendiner, correspondent of the National Guardian. (Left to right): Angel Torres, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz, Miss Lorraine Hansberry and Mrs. Mary Russak.



Uruguayan peace sentiment greeted the delegates to Montevideo. On walls, pavement, houses, everywhere that signs could be posted or painted, peace was the word. Here on the wall of a building is painted the demand: "Peace, Yes! War, No!"

By LORRAINE HANSBERRY

(The following excerpts are from a speech delivered by Miss Hansberry, member of the American delegation to the Inter-American Peace Congress, at a "Report Back Rally" held on April 17 in New York. The Congress, originally scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires, and banned by the Chilean government under pressure from the U. S. State Department, was finally held in Montevideo under great difficulties and the direct attack of the government of Uruguay.)

• • •

THERE IS SO MUCH I would like to tell, to describe and share with you, who are the peace fighters of our nation—but because there isn't time I shall speak rather of the things I learned—we learned in Montevideo. . . .

We learned something about fraternity, something about courage, something about organization, and we learned a great deal about determination. For this is why the Congress was held—because of the determination of the representatives of the people. This is the great lesson for peoples everywhere, that out of the determination of these 200 or more people who managed to get to the Congress in spite of everything the enemies of peace could hurl at them—passport denials, visa denials, police intimidation, press attacks—the Congress for peace was held. Because the determined peoples of the Americas have said: there must be peace.

HONORED BY PEACE FIGHTERS

The morning after I arrived in Montevideo I went to the meeting of the women. I walked in and someone gave me a seat. The meeting was being addressed by a former woman deputy of the Uruguayan Parliament. Soon this grand woman of peace finished her remarks and someone from the floor stood up and said something I did not understand and suddenly there was applause, and someone told me I had been elected one of the three women to sit on the presidium. This was a great honor. There a translator was selected and I stood up to give my report—but a policeman came in, and everyone began chatting as though the meeting was a teal

When the policeman left I went on with my report and when I had finished a beautiful



LORRAINE HANSBERRY

woman of Brazil came out with a bouquet of sweet red carnations which she filled my arms with. Then she embraced me and made a speech which pledged the solidarity of the women of Brazil, which has a good five million more Negroes than we have in the United States! And I was very moved—of all the women in that room, the real heroines of the peace movement in America—women who had been in jail, who had known the worst kind of terror—had selected me, the lone representative of Negro womanhood from the United States, indeed, representative of all North American women, to honor—we, who in our own hemisphere, I am ashamed to say, have done the least.

Before I could thank them for this, a young Uruguayan woman stood before me with a little Uruguayan doll in her hand and with tears in her eyes she told me that the people of Uruguay are deeply unhappy and angry because for the first time there is racial discrimination in their country. You should know that one of the uglinesses of the U. S. interests in Uruguay is the presence of a sound truck which has gone through the streets of Montevideo preaching anti-Semitism and race hatred. And there are now hotels in Montevideo where a Negro guest must not stay. . . .

I will never forget the street meeting in the great plaza when the representatives of the nations took their places on a huge platform and each rose to bring greetings of peace to the peoples of Uruguay who stood under the stars, listening, cheering, shouting over and over again: "Paz Si—Guerra No" (Peace Yes, War No).

I will never forget how my voice choked up a little as I stood to present the U. S. delegation's gift to the Uruguayan host peace committee, and said: "People of Uruguay, in my hand I hold a message from a man whose name in my country is synonymous with the word peace"—and from everywhere it rang out, "Viva Robeson! Viva Paul Robeson!"

I told them what the little piece of tape recording said, that peace would be won through the struggles of people like themselves, that peace would conquer war, and that, yes, this message was from our beloved Paul Robeson and they cheered again. I will never forget that.

YOUTH MARCHES FOR PEACE

Nor will I forget how when this meeting was over a young man came up to me and said the Jewish Youth of Uruguay had invited all the youth delegates to attend a party at the Jewish Educational Center and that I must come for it was right that our two peoples should celebrate the work of peace together and so I went. The youth were waiting. It was very dark and late. We began to walk. I shall never know where so many young people came from and of course there were police along the streets with their long swords at their sides and their arms crossed and their faces drawn into those long sober expressions peculiar to police all over the world—and these young people linked my arms with theirs and we began to walk four abreast through the streets of Montevideo.

We felt pretty good marching through the city like that. We had had our big meeting right between the U. S. Embassy and a huge G. E. sign—we had gotten into the country and we had met for peace. . . . We had something to sing about and we sang—the song of free democratic youth all over the world. I walked with my arms linked in my brothers' arms, a young man of Argentina on my right and a young man of Brazil on the left. It was as if in the strength of their arms I could feel the promise of the future. We sang with all our hearts in Spanish and Portugese and English and Jewish, "We are the youth, and the world acclaims our song."

We sang for those who were not there, for the heroic youth of Peru and Guatemala and Bolivia and Panama and Ecuador and Canada and Puerto Rico. And, though we never called their names, we sang with all our hearts in fraternity for the youth of great Peoples' China and—yes, for the youth of the great Soviet Union, for we are the generation who are asked to fight them and who say rather that we, the youth of all the Americas, want only peace and friendship with them and their people. . . .

OUR RESPONSIBILITY AND TASK

But make no mistake, there was a question that I was asked again and again in Montevideo, and it is this:

What are the people of the United States, the great working people of this country, doing to stop the Korean war?

Each person who asked this was speaking for the decent people everywhere in the world. A young woman of Argentina who was a member of the Women's International Commission which went to Korea, asked: "What is happening to the young men in the United States to make them such monsters?"

This is the bitter part, it is difficult to think that these "monsters" the people of the world are talking about are our own sons and brothers. Today, in 1952, the peoples of the world ask of the people of the United States what we asked of the German people a few years ago.

I have heard atrocities described which with all my heart I wish were not the work of the men of our land. But history will be objective and it will indict the guilty. And if we do not take up our burden our own hands will be the guilty ones. We must drive home to the American people what is going on in their name.

The peoples of the Americas have accepted their task—8,000,000 signatures to the petition for a five-power peace pact are testimony to that. We have no right as a people to stand before the nations of the world with the guilty of our government on our hands. Rather together with them, Negro and white, let us take the great call of the peoples to heed and go up and down out United States getting the names of our people signed to the petition for a five-power peace pact.

Long live the peoples! Long live peace!

The Worker
New York-Harlem Late Edition

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Rhee's Hoodlums Smash Meeting in South Korea

— See Page 3 —

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Peking Cites Taft Admission On Truce Stall

TOKYO.—A Peking radio broadcast charged Friday that Gen. Mark Clark's negotiators were stalling on the truce talks at Panmunjom, Korea, in order to boost war production.

The broadcast declared that Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) had said peace in Korea must be blocked until arms production starts rolling.

The reference apparently was to comment by Taft before the National Press Club Wednesday. Taft was asked if he favored pulling out of Korea, and replied, "I don't think we can pull out of Korea today." He said he believed the only possible course now was "to try to make an armistice" or to "drag on the negotiations" while air strength is developed. "Surely our air program is going to get going some day," he said.

The Peking radio also said that British defense minister Earl Alexander was sent to Korea because of "the British people's seething discontent with the unscrupulous dragging out of the Korean armistice talks and the brutal slaughter and holding back of Korean and Chinese war prisoners."

Farmers Pledge Support to Steel Strikers

TRENTON, N. J.—The Eastern Division, National Farmers Union, has pledged its full support to the striking steelworkers to help in any way possible.

"Our members are willing and anxious to contribute eggs and chickens to help out the striking steel workers," stated Alvin B. Christman, president of the Eastern Division.

Demand City Officials Act On B'klyn Firetrap Where 7 Died

By MICHAEL SINGER

Mrs. Bessie Honig, fire-trap owner of 1105 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, where three Puerto Rican mothers and their four children were burnt to death early last Wednesday morning, was held on Friday in $15,000 bail pending arraignment on July 2 in the Brooklyn Felony Court before Judge Ludwig Glowa.

The bail followed first-degree manslaughter indictment charges handed down by Brooklyn District Attorney Miles F. McDonald. Mrs. Honig will be represented by Michael Kern and Samuel Y. Gitlin will represent the DA's office.

City Housing Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy, in the meantime, stunned by the citywide anger at the horrible tragedy in a structure repeatedly listed as violating fire regulations and the fantastic alibis by his department for failure to enforce safety directives, hurriedly closed down another of Mrs. Honig's buildings.

He ordered the multiple-dwelling at 2019 Lexington Ave. in Harlem shut down and barred its tenants from entering. The building, like the cauldron at 1105 Bedford Ave., has no fire escapes and no sprinkling system. It was termed "unfit for human habitation" last March and vacating orders to tenants were first handed down in 1942—10 years ago!

The vicious housing program of the Impellitteri Administration was spotlighted in the Harlem shut-down of Mrs. Honig's building. Though the structure was condemned, the city had no available and decent apartments for the Puerto Rican tenants living there. At the moment they have no place to live. Had the city acted quickly last January when Mrs. Honig was fined $25 for violations in that building and forced repairs and safety installations, the families at 2019 Lexington Ave. could still be housed pending location to low-rent projects or available apartments.

The American Labor Party on Friday alleged that Mayor Impellitteri "himself turned down a request by the Department of Housing and Building for an increase in budget funds last April, and cut that department's appropriations for personal services by $166,968." This slash forced reductions in the "already inadequate number of inspectors and is reflected in the official negligence that led to the loss of seven lives in the Brooklyn fire," the Labor Party declared.

The ALP urged that the 1952-53 budget be reopened to provide for the "immediate appointment of additional inspectors"; that a "thorough inquiry" into the department's failure to enforce the multiple dwelling law be launched; that "all public officials" guilty of malfeasance be dismissed; that a public hearing be called to study housing conditions in the city; and "that prompt indemnification and relocation of victims" of the Brooklyn fire be made.

★

THE ANGRY STORM of tenant rebellion continued to sweep Brooklyn's workingclass communities in the charred wake of the tinber--box murder that snuffed out the lives of seven Puerto Rican mothers and children in Bedford-Stuyvesant. The Screems of the trapped families as fire roared through the cardboard walls and up the wooden stairs of 1101 Bedford Ave. struck a dreaded note of fear and warning and roused thousands of families to alert.

Throughout Bedford-Stuyvesant, Williamsburg, Brownsville, East New York, Red Hook, Greenpoint, Park Slope and Coney Island, Negro and white tenants shouted "Murder" and demanded criminal prosecution of the landlord and a complete investigation of the fantastic alibis given by Housing and Building authorities for four years of official neglect.

★

IN ALL those areas landlord violations similar to the ones that killed Rodriguez and Sento families at 1101 Bedford Ave. are rampant. The Bedford - Stuyvesant firetrap had no fire escapes. It had no fire-retardation. It had no sprinkling system. It had nothing

(Continued on Page 6)

TENANT COUNCIL IN DRIVE TO AID FIRETRAP VICTIMS

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Tenant and Consumer Council will set up relief stations on the Brooklyn community's main thoroughfare, Bedford Ave., this weekend, in a drive for food and clothing for the survivors of the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave., which claimed seven lives last Wednesday.

As part of an all-out community campaign, the Tenant and Consumer Council is planning to escort the burned-out families to the City Housing Authority Monday and, on Tuesday at 11 a.m., to hold a demonstration before the offices at 63 Park Row for prompt and adequate emergency housing for the people who survived the holocaust in the firetrap tenement.

Council spokesmen spoke warmly Friday of the tremendous response being given by Bedford-Stuyvesant residents to its protest campaign against the city's blindness toward tenement violations and the failure to provide decent public housing for fire-trap dwellers.

Thursday night at 10, Council representatives found only two persons in front of the gutted firetrap at 1101 Bedford Ave. when they arrived there to hold an emergency open-air rally.

The two were members of the Jordan family, tenants of the building, sitting outside on a trunk. "But within minutes," a Council spokesman recounted later, "people from the community, more than 70 of them, appeared as if from nowhere," and the meeting got under way.

Irish, Negro, Jewish and Puerto Rican residents of the area seized Council leaflets to read and distribute. "There was a terrific feeling of unity. Everyone understood how their families faced the same danger if something isn't done quickly," a Council spokesman said.

Although police tried to stop the meeting called to rally emergency aid for the fire victims, on the shoddy excuse that no permit had been obtained in advance, the temper of the community was such that the rally was permitted to continue.

UE Draws Up 8-Point Platform To Submit to 3 Party Conventions

The general executive board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, UE Friday made public the text of the union's 8-point platform covering its position in the election campaign to be presented to the platform committee of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties.

The statement is to be published in full in the forthcoming issue of UE News, the union's official organ, and will give the members an opportunity to compare when the conventions of the three parties are over in Chicago.

No political party can expect support of the American people that does not accept the program outlined, says the UE's platform.

The statement is in effect an expression for eight "rights." Under the first section—"Rights of the American People," the UE calls for repeal of the Smith and McCarran laws, abolition of concentration camps and the House Un-American Committee.

Under "Rights of Labor," repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, restoration of the Wagner Act and an increase of the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour are called for.

"The Rights of the Negro People" covers a comprehensive program on civil rights, including an FEPC "with teeth" and outlawing of all forms of jimcrow.

Under "Right of Social Security," the union calls for a hike of federal pensions to $125 a month, higher unemployment insurance benefits, a federal health plan, more adequate aid to education and a more extensive and nondiscriminatory housing program.

Higher subsidies to small farmers, the building of valley power and flood-control projects and protection of small business against the "octopus of greed" are included under "The Rights of Farmers and Small Business."

A "people's budget" to satisfy the needs of the people and transformation of the economy to a "peace economy" and higher living standards are included under "The Right to Freedom from Depression."

The "Right to a Just Tax Program" notes that more than a third of the national income goes for war purposes today, while numerous loopholes are open for big incomes and demands that "no federal tax at all should be levied on families whose incomes are below those of a minimum budget requirement for subsistence estimated by the U. S. Government to be $4,000 for a family of four." This section of the UE's platform point out that tax reductions cannot take effect while the huge outlay for military expenditures continues.

"The Right to Peace" the last of the eight platform planks, declares that "our foreign policy must be sensitive to the demand of the people for peace; rather than obeying the lobbying demands of the corporations who seek vast powers." It calls for support of the colonial peoples against "imperialistic powers," and demands a guarantee of the "right to Americans to criticize foreign policy."

'. . . a Useless Damned War'

—Two years of the war in Korea—See Magazine Section

THE REAL STORY OF U. S. PLANES OVER THE SOVIET FRONTIER

By JOHN PITTMAN

IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE knew the real story of encounters between foreign aircraft and Soviet fighter planes, it would be impossible for the rabidly anti-Soviet forces in our country to try to make political capital out of this week's latest Baltic Sea incident.

Secretary of State Acheson has declared the action of Soviet fighter planes in shooting down Swedish plane was "shocking" and "indefensible."

The Stockholm politicians also rejected the Soviet explanation that the Swedish plane shot down Monday in the Baltic had fired on Soviet fighters and ignored their signal to land after violating the Soviet frontier. Stockholm claimed the big Swedish Air Force flying-boat with its seven-man crew was unarmed and had not violated the Soviet frontier. The Swedish politicians bristled and rattled their sabres, and the anti-Soviet pro-war mob in the United States applauded in glee.

HOWEVER, it is recalled that the Truman Administration has repeatedly rejected Soviet explanations of incidents involving United States planes. And now, admissions coming out of Washington that U. S. Air Force planes have long been testing Soviet air defenses is seen as confirmation of the Soviet explanations.

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THIS ADMISSION is, of course, still classified as "top secret" in Washington, but the "secret" has already been revealed by a number of sources, including newsmen. Latest to "break" it were the Alsop brothers, Joseph and Stewart, in their syndicated newspaper column in the New York Herald-Tribune of June 13. In the course of trying to establish that the Soviet air force has begun active reconnaissance of the North American continent — a conclusion based on the unfounded assumption that two vapor trails over Canada and Alaska were left by Soviet planes!— the Alsops let out a conclusion for which they undoubtedly have more authoritiative proof.

"This air reconnaissance of our continent which the Soviets have started," they wrote, "is only the equivalent of what we have been doing for some time past. Our long-range aircraft have been flying reconnaissance operations on the Siberian coast since before Korea; and they have gone in far enough for interception to be attempted on more than one occasion."

"Equally," they continue, "there can be very little doubt that the Navy Privateer shot down over the Baltic a couple of years ago was also on reconnaissance duty."

★

THAT THESE "SECRETS" are not so guarded as their tight suppression by the big money press would seem to indicate was seen earlier in the article by Stephen White in the June 3 issue of Look Magazine. In this article, the magazine's assistant managing editor wrote:

"This country itself has learned how difficult it would be to strike at Russia, even from European baes. It is an open secret that American planes, by accident and design, have probed the Russian radar screen and have discovered that fast Russian fighter planes rise into the skies long before the probers reach the borders of Russia."

In addition to these disclosures the Swedish plane incident falls neatly into the pattern of preceding incidents involving United States Air Force planes. It especially calls to mind the earlier Baltic Sea incident to which the Alsops referred.

•

THE EARLIER Baltic incident occurred in April 1950, when a U.S. Navy Privateer was shot down by a Soviet fighter over Latvia. The Soviet Union announced the encounter, declared the Privateer violated Soviet frontiers, and fired on Soviet fighter planes when it was challenged and ordered to land. The Truman Administration turned this incident into an instrument for stirring anti-Soviet hysteria.

Washington indignantly and angrily rejected the Soviet explan-

(Continued on Page 8)

Beginning Monday

UPSURGE IN THE SOUTH

An eyewitness report by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker, who is making a trip through the south-states. Don't miss this exclusive series.

Monday:—

"Report From Mississippi."

Soviet Record on Korea: A 2-Year Fight for Peace

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

NOW that two long years of the war in Korea have gone by, what is the position and the record of the Soviet Union on this aggravated issue of world politics? Although the Soviet Union is the only major power in the world which does not have armed forces fighting in Korea it is nevertheless vitally concerned. The USSR has a common border with Korea. And it is concerned among other reasons, as Maxim Litvinov once put it in a similar situation, because peace is indivisible.

That the Soviet public has a deep and abiding sympathy for the Korean people is apparent. How strong this sentiment is was expressed only recently at mass meetings held throughout the Soviet Union. You couldn't find a Soviet citizen who does not believe that the Korean people should be allowed to decide their own destinies and who does not condemn the armed invasion of Korea by United States forces. The views of ordinary people here were reflected accurately when an editorial in a recent issue of the magazine "Bolshevik" called the path taken by the U. S. government in Korea, "the path of Hitlerite tyranny."

★

IT IS IMPORTANT to record the fact that the Soviet Union today favors a cease fire and an armistice in Korea just as it did two years ago. It was on July 13, 1950 that Prime Minister Nehru of India addressed an appeal to President Truman and to Prime Minister Stalin. Nehru's message proposed:

". . . an early, peaceful settlement by breaking the present deadlock in the Security Council, so that the representative of the Peoples Government of China can take his seat in the Council, the USSR can return to it, and within the Council, or through informal contacts outside the Council, the USSR, the USA, and China, with the help and cooperation of other peace-loving nations, can find a basis for terminating the conflict and for the permanent solution of the Korean problem."

On July 15 Nehru received a reply from Stalin saying:

"I welcome your peace initiative. I fully share your view as to the expediency of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of the representatives of the five Great Powers, including the Peoples Government of China. I consider that for a speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient for the Security Council to hear representatives of the Korean people."

Nehru never got a reply from Truman. All he received was a flat rejection from the State Department.

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SUBSEQUENTLY the record shows that the Soviet Union went far beyond Nehru in offering concessions and compromise proposals to end the fighting in Korea. And on June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik proposed that both sides in Korea start cease-fire negotiations.

However, the record also shows that after the U. S. Government accepted the proposal for cease-fire negotiations it placed a new obstacle in the way every time it seemed as though an agreement could be reached.

The Soviet Union stood by its position in diplomacy. It continued to back the simple proposition of a cease-fire which could then be followed by negotiations for a permanent Korean peace.

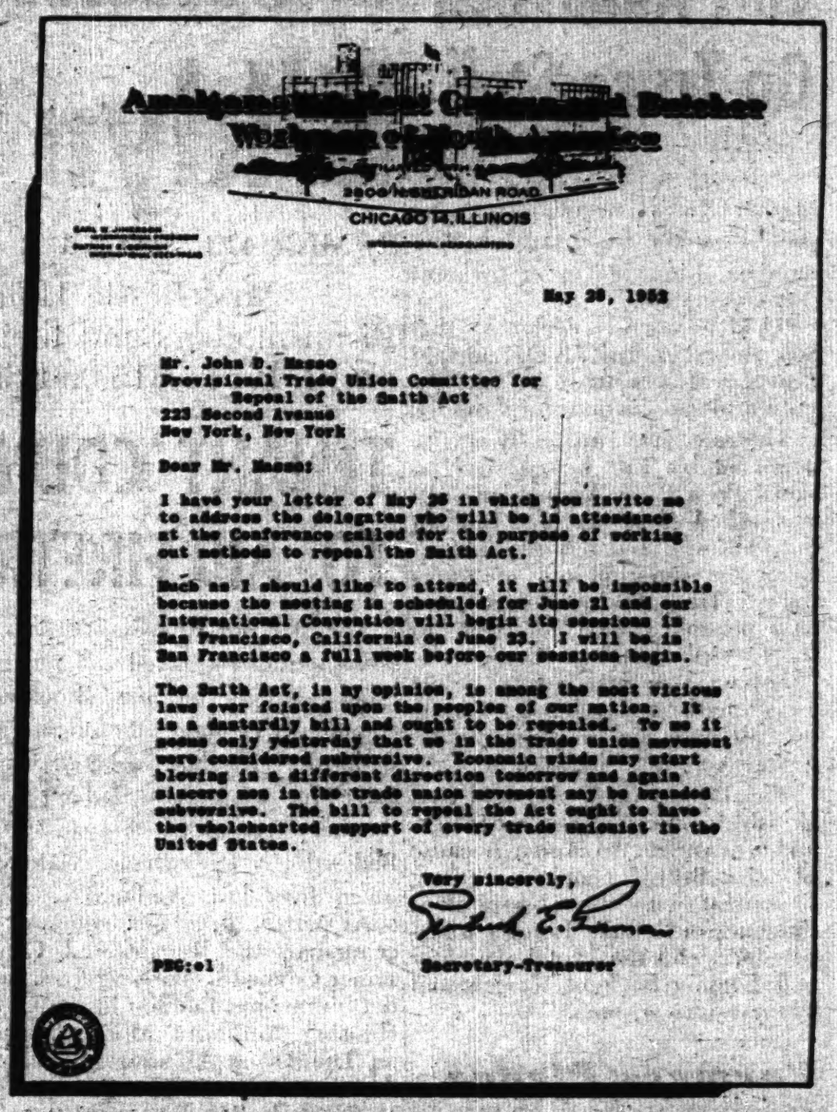
★

KOREA OF 1950 was not Spain of 1936. True, the Spaniards, like the Koreans today fought a just struggle against foreign invasion. But the whole world has undergone profound change since 1936. For one thing the Soviet Union was victorious over German fascism when the latter was backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost the whole western Europe. As a result of liberation from the Nazis by the Soviet army eighty million people in eastern Europe have taken the path of socialism. Then 450,000,000 Chinese people threw off the yoke of imperialism and established a peoples government.

In events of world shattering importance China became free, independent and united for the first time in history—and it became a major world power. China and the Soviet Union joined in unshakeable bonds of friendship and alliance.

If the Korean war has not spread to China and the rest of the world as the Pentagon and State Department have been threatening to do repeatedly, the reasons should be clear. First is the heroic struggle, the successful struggle, of the Korean people and their Chinese volunteer allies. Second is the might and moral influence of the world-peace movement in which the Soviet people play such an active part.

AFL Official Asks Smith Act Repeal



Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America
2800 ARCHER ROAD
CHICAGO 23, ILLINOIS

May 20, 1952

Mr. John D. Hasse
Provisional Trade Union Committee for
Repeal of the Smith Act
223 Second Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hasse:

I have your letter of May 20 in which you invite me to address the delegates who will be in attendance at the Conference called for the purpose of working out methods to repeal the Smith Act.

Much as I should like to attend, it will be impossible because the meeting is scheduled for June 21 and our International Convention will begin its sessions in San Francisco, California on June 23. I will be in San Francisco a full week before our sessions begin.

The Smith Act, in my opinion, is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the peoples of our nation. It is a dastardly bill and ought to be repealed. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds may start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive. The bill to repeal the Act ought to have the wholehearted support of every trade unionist in the United States.

Very sincerely,
Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer

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PATRICK E. GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, says the House bill by Rep. Sabath to repeal the Smith Act "ought to have the wholehearted support of every unionist in the United States." His letter, reproduced above, was sent to the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. The committee has called a conference on Smith Act repeal at New York's Hotel Capitol, Saturday, June 21.

Ask People Help Write Peace Party's Platform

By MICHAEL SINGER

REPORTS from California and New England wheer for the first time in political history rank and file voters are presenting their views to help write a platform for a political party show that the Progressive Party pre-convention forums are winning wide response and attracting voters from every shade of political opinion.

These unique public hearings provided by the Progressive Party as a means of assuring the American people that their aspirations for peace and security would be written into the party's 1952 election program in Chicago next July are being held in every region of the Progressive Party.

IN NEW YORK State where the American Labor Party is the political arm of the PP a public pre-convention hearing will be held Wednesday, June 25, at the Teachers Union Center Auditorium, 206 W. 15 St. from 7 to 11 p.m.

That the PP convention July 4, 5, and 6 will be the greatest peace mobilization in the history of the nation seems certain in the light of demands made by independent, Democratic, Republican, trade unionists, Negro, church, farm, professional and farm voters who have spoken at the pre-convention hearings. The overwhelming desire of these witnesses has been the end of the bipartisan war policy, permanent truce in Korea, a Big Five conference to end all outstanding differences, defeat of the Bonn war treaty in Western Germany, and a policy of peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union.

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THIS PEACE THREAD will tie up the host of issues that will be discussed at the ALP hearings next week. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, in an open invitation, declared that "the purpose and spirit of the pre-convention public hearing contrasts sharply with the closed-door policy sessions of the Republican and Democratic bosses."

"We want to hear your views," Marcontonio wrote, "your suggestions, your recomendations concerning the vital issues of the day—on peace, full equality of rights for the Negro and Puerto Rican people, schools, housing, civil liberties, youth, labor's rights, protection of the rights of foreign born Americans, taxes, subway fares, high prices and any other subject you may be interested in."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY headquarters announced that 40,000 Massachusetts voters had already signed petitions to place the peace party on the ballot in that state. The PP campaigners are aiming for 100,000 signatures, though only 50,000 are required to file by July 22.

The delegation list for every section of the nation was soaring, according to latest figures. California has already announced more than 100 official delegates, Washington State, 30, Minnesota, more than 150, and large delegations are being chosen among the steel workers in Gary, Indiana, the miners from Western Pennsylvania and in the Rockey Mountain region.

Inspiring accounts from the Southern states tell of heavy Negro support for the PP convention and swelling delegations. Both Negroes and white workers, in basic industries, among the sharecroppers and tenant farmers, from church and fraternal groups and among professionals and white collar workers are attending Progressive Party rallies and organizing meetings in growing numbers.

CAROLINA JURY INDICTS KLAN CHIEF IN PLOT

WHITEVILLE, N. C.—A grand jury of white Columbus County farmers and small businessmen indicted on Thursday the Imperial Wizard of the Carolinas Ku Klux Klan on conspiracy charges.

Solicitor Clifton L. Moore announced that 10 flogging incidents in an 18-month reign of night-riding terrorism in southeastern North Carolina have ben solved.

True bills were returned against Imperial Wizard Thomas L. Hamilton, former grocer of Leesville, S. C., and 24 other men accused in connection with floggings of Negro and white residents of this sandy tobacco farming section.

Included were two former deputy sheriffs, Horace Strickland of Cicero, Cerro Gordo and Roy Carter of Charbourne and Joe Hardie, Whiteville electrical contractor and Exalted Cyclops of the Whiteville Klavern.

Hamilton is free under $10,000 bond posted at the time the warrant charging him with conspiracy to assault and kidnap was served several weeks ago. He is charged with giving orders that resulted in the floggings of Woodrow Johnson, a white mechanic, and Evergreen Flowers, a Negro woman.

Moore said some of the other defendants are under bond in connection with other flogging cases.

He also announced that officials are ready to make another 50 arrests in connection with five additional floggings.

Three other floggings, which involved taking the victims across a state line, have been handled by federal officers. Arrests have beeen made in one case, and officers said they are ready to make arrests in the second. Investigation of the third incident is under way at present.

Moore said a special term of Columbus County Superior Court will be held next month to try those indicted today.

Rhee's Thugs Smash South Korea Meeting

PUSAN, Korea.—Flying squads of hoodlums Friday night broke up a meeting called by 100 South Korean civic, church, social and educational leaders to protest President Syngman Rhee's strong-arm efforts to perpetuate himself in power. Three elderly Koreans were injured as the hooligans broke into a meeting, smashed windows and furniture, manhandled those attending and finally drove them into the streets.

The meeting, at Pusan's "International Club" restaurant, was called to demand that Rhee lift his martial law decree and free 12 opposition members of the National Assembly, arrested on his personal orders.

The meting had barely begun when 50 toughs smashed their way into the building.

Police arrived 15 minutes after the flying squads had finished their work. They found Shu Sang Il, a former National Assemblyman; Kim Chang Sook, president of the Sung Kyon University, and Lee Tong Ha, a religious leader, lying in the street—their traditional white Korean gowns stained with blood.

Police made three arrests.

The incident was the latest in a political crisis which developed when Rhee demanded that the Assembly be stripped of its power to select the nation's president.

The Assembly, in which Rhee cannot command a majority, is scheduled to select a new president June 23.

When the Assembly refused to approve a constitutional amendment demanded by Rhee to provide for election of the President by popular vote, he placed the country under martial law and ordered the arrest of 12 opposition assemblymen.

Rhee has charged that a "Communist plot" among the Assemblymen had been discovered.

Rail Workers Killed on Job Increase 10%

By Labor Research Assn.

Rail workers killed while on duty totaled 395 last year final reports from the Interstate Commerce Commission reveal. This was an increase of more than 10 percent above the fatalities in 1950.

Rail workers injured in rail accidents last year numbered 23,243, an increase of more than 7 percent above the previous year. A recent study of "Railway Safety" in Editorial Research Reports admits that the defense (i.e., war) program will increase traffic density and hence accident risks."

In 1947 the ICC ordered installation of automatic train stops and speed-control devices on tracks wherever trains were being operated at speeds of 80 miles or more an hour without such additional protection. But the rail companies entered petitions for exceptions from the order. These cases, of course, delayed compliance, while the profit-grabbing companies were disregarding all recommendations.

Lewis Moves for Unity To Win Steel Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE POSSIBILITY of labor unity in support of the striking steel workers was furthered with a wire by John L. Lewis to Philip Murray offering to lend the steel workers $10,000,000 to win their strike.

Lewis's wire saw the pressure by the employers to force the use of the Taft-Hartley Law as a strikebreaking instrument as the main issue. He said that an effort to end the strike with a T-H injunction "would be equivalent to the creation of a neo-fascist movement in America in which R. Alphonso Taft, with jackboots and velvet pants, would be the willing tool and symbol."

This was in reference to the Senate's aproval of an amendment "requesting" the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley Law.

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LEWIS' MOVE was the first from a major top union head offering concrete material support and putting the issue of unity behind the steel strike before the entire labor movement.

While the administration's forces and its opponents in Congress still wrangled over which may be the most effective way to break the strike—as though the strikers themselves were no factor—the steel corporations began to build up towards strikebreaking on their own.

The Jones & Laughlin Corp. moved for an injunction to bar what it called "unlawful uicketing" at its plants in Pittsburgh. The company charges its executives and maintenance forces who chose to stay in the plant when the strike was called have been "unlawfully imprisoned."

The United States Steel Corp. sent a letter to each of its employes purporting to inform them "directly" what the company's last offer was which the union turned down.

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THE COMPANY is harping mainly on what appears like a narrow margin on the money issues and leaves the impression that the union shop is the only real dividing issue. The company quite obviously is playing for division among the workers banking on the general belief that many are not too much concerned with the union security issues as such and might be angered because the strike continues over it.

The company's letter, after exaggerating the per-hour cost of the final money offer to be 24½ cents an hour, says the company is mainly concerned with guaranteeing the employes "the right to decide for themselves whether they will join or will not join a union" and even suggests that this "freedom" is what American foreign policy strives for on a of union security has become a more serious issue during the seven months of negotiations than it was world scale today.

It doesn't take special keenness to see that U. S. Steel is aiming to "soften up" its employes for more direct anti-union appeals and ultimately direct strikebreaking in a later stage of the walkout.

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THE CORPORATION apparently feels that when the workers get hungry, many of them may go for its anti-union line.

The truth is that the question at the start of the talks. The steel companies revealed themselves as the spearhead for the general anti-union attack that big business has been developing in recent months. The stubbornness of the steel companies against negotiating, as proposed by the Wage Stabilization Board, some sort of a union shop clause in the contract, is essentially due to a desire to weaken the hold of unionism among the workers.

In view of the open disclosure by the employers of their anti-union hand, the union is quite naturally fearful that an effort will be made to build an anti-union base among the large number of the newly-hired workers, or those being hired by the steel mills.

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THE SO-CALLED "emergency" with which the President has been trying to panic the country and the companies try to use for anti-union purposes, has been pretty much pushed to the background. The public is now aware that steel supplies for many fabricating fields have been as much as 60 and 90 days ahead.

Companies depending upon steel, have lost no time to make the most of the situation with mass layoffs. Railroad unions are especially angered over the mass layoff in their fields which the companies claim is due to a drop in steel shipments. Practically all coal miners—an estimated 40,000 — employed by steel companies, were laid off within days after the strike took effect. The mountains of coal above ground, es-

(Continued on Page 7)

620,000 in 4th Series of Japan Protest Strikes

TOKYO.—About 620,000 members of four labor unions stopped work Friday in the fourth and last of a series of token strikes in protest against the government's anti-subversive bill.

The unions represented seamen, textile workers, miners and private railway employes.

Connecticut Progressives Aid Steel Strike

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut People's Progressive Party has distributed over 10,000 leaflets at union shops in Bridgeport, Waterbury, New Britain, New Haven & Hartford, calling for unity with the steel strikers.

'TIMES' MAN DEPLORES U.S. EVASION ON GERM WAR BAN

United Nations sources believe the U. S. will be condemned for "at least a predisposition to use germ warfare," unless a "clear statement comes from Presiednt Truman, Thomas J. Hamilton, New York Times correspondent at UN suggested Friday.

Hamilton wrote:

"According to influeential quarters here, a clear statement from Mr. (U. S. delegate Ernest A.) Gross or better still from President Truman, is badly needed to counter the continuing atempt . . . to convict the U. S. of at least a predisposition to use germ warfare."

Hamilton noted that the U. S. government had avoided "even an implied pledge" to refrain from using germ warfare unless an enemy uses it first; that the U. S. had ignored the fact that it took the lead in creating the Geneva ban on germ warfare it now dismisses, and that U. S. delegate Gross went so far as to attack the many nations which, along with the Soviet Union, have signed the "reciprocity" addition to the Convention.

The "reciprocity" provision says the signator "would not be bound by it in a war with states that were not parties to the protocol, or being parties to it, did not comply with it."

Hamilton said:

"Unfortunately, Mr. Gross became so angry with Jacob A. Malik, his Soviet opponent, that he came very near impugning the good faith of any Government that attached the reciprocity reservation to its ratificaton of the Geneva Protocol.

"It so happens that of the nine members of the Security Council that are parties to the protocol (the United States and Brazil are the exceptions), not only the Soviet Union, but Britain, France, Chile, and the Netherlands attached the same reservation. . . . **More serious . . . is the obvious fact that an all-comprehensive system of armament regulations, which Mr. Gross says is indispensable for bacteriological warfare control, is an impossibility today."**

Other Big Strikes

WHILE THE STEEL STRIKE dominates the national interest in the current wage struggle, there are many smaller strikes throughout the country, some of which have been fought for months. In those strikes, as in steel, it is evident that both the wage freeze and the union's security are at stake.

More than 5,000 menhaden fishermen along south Atlantic coast, the largest group in Virginia, who have been organized by the Fur and Leather union, are still refusing to sign on ships until they get a raise and recognition of their union. Almost all of them are Negroes.

Most of the striking workers of Thomasville Chair Co., Thomasville, N. C., are also Negroes while those scabbing in the long and bitterly fought struggle are almost all whites.

Fourteen hundred workers of the American Safety Razor Co., Brooklyn, are in second week of their strike for a wage raise called by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Local 475.

The UE's strike of 600 workers at the Nuttall Westinghouse Plant near Pittsburgh is in its third month.

More than 2,000 UE workers are affected by the strike at General Cable plants in Rome, N. Y.

Another of the hard fought UE struggles is at Marathon Electric, Wausau, Mich., where a lockout began Feb. 28.

Workers of the Sunshine Biscuit Co., Queens, are in the fifteenth week of their struggle. They are members of the AFL's Bakery Workers.

Thirteen thousand carpet workers, members of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, are in the third week of their strike in Amsterdam and Yonkers, N. Y.

STUDENTS AT SOUTHERN CHURCH PARLEY REFUSE TO USE LAKE BARRED TO NEGROES

LAKE JUNALASKA, N. C.—Most of the college students attending a Methodist leadership conference here refused to go swimming because a Negro delegate was not allowed to join them.

By a vote of 250 to 12, they resolved yesterday not to use the Methodist Assembly's swimming facilities at the mountain-girded lake here until the ban on interracial swimming is lifted.

The delegates' resolution said that the situation "is a source of embarrassment to us, especially when the youth of other countries meet with us to study Christian beliefs and world brotherhood."

John Gates, Editor, Patriot, Communist . . . and Prisoner

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

JOHN GATES, editor of The Worker, is back in Atlanta Prison by now but he has left an unforgettable souvenir of his two-week visit to Washington as a Communist Party witness before the McCarran Board. In thefirst place he left with a score or more of spectators who heard some or all of his testimony a sense of pride and a feeling of confidence that nothing can eradicate. They were proud of the courage, alertness and knowledge with which Gates countered the drivelling cross-examination of the government attorneys. They were excited by the force with which he demolished the artfully contrived case of the Justice Department against the Communist Party—that it is a sinister conspiracy of terrorists working for the overthrow of the government by force and violence. They were confident that the party which Gates represents and which he defended so genuinely and effectively will not be crushed by the repressions of McCarran, Smith or Truman, but will outlive its persecutors and yet lead the American people to true democracy, peace and socialism.

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THIS is an unusual effect for one witness to have on a group of spectators, but John Gates is an unusual person, made that way, he would say, by the inspiration and guidance which he received from the Communist Party.

After a year in prison he is more keenly aware of what is going on in his country and in the world that millions of persons who enjoy freedom, including his persecutors. Literally in chains (for handcuffs are chains) he struck blow after blow against the Wall Street exploiters and warmongers who constitute the gravest menace to the peace and wellbeing of the people.

The edge of his knowledge of philosophy, history, economics, current events, has not been dulled nor blunted by eleven months behind bars. Time and again he reached into that fabulous storehouse of his memory and brought forth an incident, historic parallel, a date, which clinched the point he was making.

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MARXISM - LENINISM, the science which Gates was expounding through his six days on the witness stand, was born in the fires of controversy. It originated in a struggle led in the first place by Karl Marx against reactionary and harmful ideas, wrong notions, and outright slander against humanity.

It was natural therefore that Gates' inspiring defense of his Party, its principles and, in fact, the democratic traditions of his country, should have found its most dramatic expression in a struggle, a counterattack, against the vulgar, infamous lies which make up the Attorney General's case against the Communist Party.

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GATES was not here in the role of a lecturer explaining the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism. It would have been far better for America had this been the circumstance. He was here as a prisoner-witness. But he was a witness for a scant six or seven hours a day, and even for that brief period he was never more than two or three feet away from one of the four marshals who guarded him as if he were a dangerous felon. For the remainder of the day he was locked in a prison cell in the grim District Jail on the eastern outskirts of the city.

East question put to him by Vito Marcantonio or John Abt, lawyers for the Communist Party, was a challenge, because each



JOHN GATES (right) at the McCarran Board hearings at Washington with Attorney Vito Marcantonio, former American Party Congressman from New York.

question embodied a slander of the Attorney General which was to be refuted. Nor was the answer always easy to get into the record. There was William Paisley, chief of the Justice Department staff, interjecting sneering objections. There was the chairman of the McCarran Board, Peter Campbell Brown, the Brooklyn Democratic politician, who invariably sustained the government's objections and engaged at times in his own fatuous baiting.

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REPEATEDLY Marcantonio and Abt protested the interruptions and fought against the effort to gag or limit Gates. And the imperturbable witness, never at a loss, again and again spoke up himself for his right to give full and complete answers.

One did not need to be a Communist to feel pride at the performance of John Gates before the McCarran Board. Marcantonio spoke for many when in wishing Gates goodbye he grasped his handcuffed hand and said, "congratulations, John, on the wonderful job you did for your party and our country."

I said above that Gates left a souvenir of his visit in the indelible impression he made on the spectators. He left another souvenir, too, in the form of six large compact volumes of testimony.

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THESE VOLUMES constitute a spirited and dramatic portrayal of the ideals and objectives of American Communists. They contain the credo of a Communist leader who has devoted twenty years of his life to the struggle for peace and democracy, for Negro rights, for the economic wellbeing of the people and for socialism.

No one could safely predict that in these hysterical times these six volumes will change by one iota the negative verdict of the McCarran Board whose mission it is to outlaw the Communist Party. Nor could one predict that it will impress the Supreme Court which a year ago sent Gates and his colleagues to serve long prison terms.

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BUT THE WISE and sober words of John Gates will certainly somehow reach the American people. And when they are read by the workers, the Negro people, the small businessmen and farmers, they will encourage the drive for amnesty for all the victims of Wall Street's anti-Communist witch-hunts.

For the people will see in them what the McCarran Board and blacked robed gentlemen of the bench have been prevented by class blindness from discerning—that here is an historic, perhaps an immortal document pointing the way to a better world for themselves and their children.

Million Shrouds, Mass Burials Planned by A-Bomb War Gang

Eisenhower and Taft, Kefauver and Harriman—all of the Big Party presidentials may be talking "peace" but here's the real program: Your government is asking Congress to appropriate money for 1,000,000 shrouds NEXT YEAR The shrouds are for you, your husband, wife or child.

The frightening story of these far-reaching plans for world war and the inevitable mass casualties appeared in the New York Herald Tribune Sunday, June 15. It appeared in one edition only. Then some higher-up must have pulled it out, realizing only too well what a dead give-away the story was about Washington's plans for war. (See reproduction, right.)

A million shrouds—that's what the Federal Civil Defense Administration is asking for. The government isn't going to bother burying the American war dead near their loved ones.

No, just "olive drab" sheets for the dead, then "storing them in bags," like dirt, not human beings.

New York officials, the report goes on, would ship bodies "up the Hudson," piling the dead like sacks on river piers.

Throughout the country, cities are already planning "graveyards," with "20 and 3/4 acres" being allotted for "40,000 persons." Real estate is valuable, particularly during a "war boom," apd the dead musn't take up too much space.

"Mass Burials Under Study by Defense Chiefs," the headline ran on the story which the Tribune printed, then hastened to suppress.

"Mass Burials"—that's the fate awaiting the American people unless we block the Wall Street war profiteers' and their far-gone plans for World War III.

HERALD TRIBUNE,

Mass Burials Under Study by Defense Chiefs

Expect 40,000 Deaths in 2 Days if Atom Bomb Hits Average U. S. City

WASHINGTON, (AP).—The Federal Civil Defense Administration has estimated the average American city would have to bury 40,000 dead within two days if one atomic bomb were dropped on it.

F. C. D. A. and municipal authorities are studying this grim and colossal possibility, trying to anticipate innumerable problems and details. Committees of clergymen, funeral directors, engineers, city officials, health officers and others have conferred with them here. F. C. D. A. is asking Congress for $2,100,000 in next year's budget to stockpile a million shrouds.

These probably will be olive drab plastic sheets. F. C. D. A. specialists say that to obtain 40,000 coffins of wood or any other material would be out of the question immediately after an atomic disaster.

Tasks More Urgent

Military men say an aerial atomic attack is likely if an enemy makes war on the United States. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, said 70 per cent of any raiding force probably would get past American defenses.

Many tasks more urgent than burying the dead would have to be handled first—to protect the living, treat the wounded, minimize fire destruction and revive production, communication and transportation.

But the dead would have to be disposed of within a limited time—forty-eight hours, says F.C.D.A., in most climates. Where the climate is very dry or cold, the period could be longer. In any case, experts say, embalming would be unfeasible. The skilled technicians available could hardly make a start at the task.

F. C. D. A. officials feel the first thing to do would be to get the bodies out of sight. If this were not done, the psychological effect on survivors would be bad. On their morale and efficiency the continued existence of the city and nation would depend.

Identifying bodies would be the next task—and the major one. This would be done primarily by checking the personal effects of each victim, making a record of them and storing them in a bag. New York, which is training teams for this work, estimates it would take three persons ten minutes to accomplish this simple task for each body. There would be no time or personnel to take fingerprints or photographs.

Identification Important

Information that might help in identification would be buried with such bodies so that further study could be made later. Identification would be of great importance to the future life of the city, not only for the sake of the feelings of survivors but also for legal reasons—collecting insurance and legacies, remarriage of surviving spouses and so forth.

As bodies were collected, a large cardboard tag would be attached to each one. On this would be recorded all useful information.

This card would be removed and filed when the body was buried, and a metal tag bearing only a number would be placed on the corpse. The number on that tag would be written on the cardboard file tag. Before the bodies were covered, a chart would be made of their numbers.

Graveyards already are being planned by some cities. Since twenty and three-quarter acres would be required to inter 40,000 persons—allowing for three-by-six-foot gravesites, with three feet for aisles—large vacant tracts in the suburbs are being set aside by some communities. Cities division using parks as temporary burying grounds. New York is considering sending bodies up the Hudson River by barge, using piers as morgues.

Dying, Haywood Patterson, Still a Fighter for Freedom

By WILLIAM ALLAN

JACKSON STATE PRISON, JACKSON, Mich.—Haywood Patterson is dying of cancer. I learned this when I visited Patterson this weekend in the prison hospital. Hospital authorities give him a week to two weeks to live.

Patterson was one of the nine Negro youths framed at Scottsboro, Ala., back in the early Thirties on the lynchers' cry of "rape." He was 18 years in Kilby Prison, Ala. He escaped several years ago, and the Michigan people, Negro and white, prevented his extradition when he was seized here by agents of the FBI.

Two years ago he was framed and railroaded to Jackson prison to serve 6 to 15 years on the charge that he killed Willie Mitchell in a bar here. It took the cops three trials to get a "conviction." In the third trial the judge changed the charge from first degree murder to manslaughter. Patterson was to have been a witness in a police brutality case the weekend he was attacked by hoodlums, one of whom was the deceased Mitchell.

It was assistant medical director John White who revealed that Patterson was suffering from cancer.

Significantly, as I walked through the prison yard on my way to see Patterson, an inmate walked alongside and said, "They can spend millions to kill people, newspaperman, but nothing to save a guy like Pat."

While his body is ravished with the murderous pain of cancer, the great fighting heart of Haywood Patterson still beats and tries to make the dying body do its bidding.

And the bidding is, "Freedom."

"What a place to die" was his first bitter words to me; and as



HAYWOOD PATTERSON

I recall the barred windows, the barred door and the guard standing listening to our words, I ask that all people demand from warden Frisbie, Jackson Prison, Mich., that he release Patterson to be brought home to his sisters and be with his folks in his last hours.

The 18 years in Kilby prison and the one year in the Wayne County jail have done what the lynchers tried to do back in the Thirties. Their beatings and poisonous food are doing in 1952 what their court and judges wanted to do back in Alabama.

There are long spells of silence when you sit beside a friend who is dying and suffering indescribable pain. The voice of Haywood is almost a whisper as he asks you what is doing in Detroit, how is the paper (Michigan Worker) and he ses where they are still killing in the war.

You tell him all the news, of the war, of the great and growing struggles of his people for liberation, of the peace movement. He likes to hear you talk of struggle because if ever a man lived with struggle, knew struggle, Haywood Patterson was that man.

JOIN TEAMSTERS

ST. LOUIS (FP).—A membership meeting of Local 6, United Brewery Workers, CIO, unanimously voted to switch to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL.

French Communists Call for Building Anti-Fascist Front

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, France (Airmail).—Any tendencies in the French Communist movement "go it alone" or abandon the widest and deepest unity of action in the battle against fascism are being sharply rejected here, judging from a series of articles, interviews and speeches by top Communist leaders in the past

In L'Humanité secretary Auguste LeCoeur has twice warned against sectarian applications of Communist policy, the second time in a special interview with the Paris correspondent of the Italian Communist paper, L'Unita.

At the Vel D'Hiver mass meeting on June 12, Communist leaders Andre Marty, Raymond Guyot and Jeanette Vermeersch all emphasized that there had been "no turn in French Communist policy and that the most diverse forms of unity were the only way to smash the real conspiracy, the Vichymen's plot against all of French democracy.

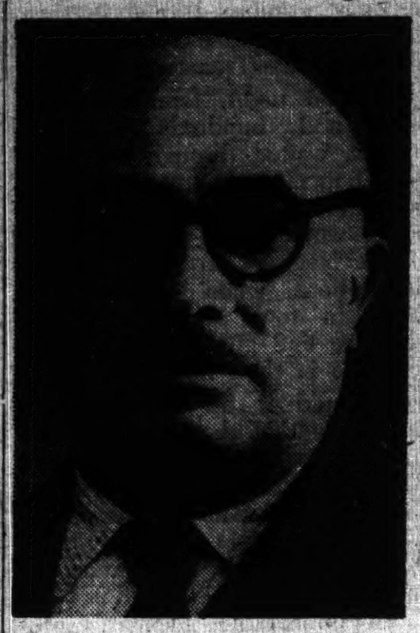
In the Communist press, all instances of sympathetic reactions from Socialist circles, such as local municipal councilmen, or partial protests, such as the stand of the anti-Communist "League for the Rights of Man" against police brutality are being played up.

From his cell in the same prison as Jacques Duclos, the L'Humanite editor-in-chief, Andre Stil, is writing letters almost every day, presumably to the judge, all of which hammer at the idea that the Vichymen will not stop with the Communists and the former Resistance elements must stand together to save French democracy.

UNITY STRESSED

It is plain that any interpretation of the articles by Francois Billoux and Jeanette Vermeersch during May discussing weaknesses in Communist activity, which suggest that there is some way forward other than united action are wrong interpretations. Billoux himself has made this plain. One of the features of Jeanette's address last Thursday night was her particular stress on unity with the Catholic workers; she repeated the famous "outstretched hand" proposal of Maurice Thorez in 1936, and recalled that Maurice had said "he would go down on his knees to gain a Socialist worker for the cause of peace and progress.

Citing the protests of two regional bodies of the Catholic Trade Union Federation against the government's attack on the June 4 strike, Mme. Vermeersch took a sharp wallop at Msgr. Feltin, archbishop of Paris, at the same time hailing the two Catholic worker-priests, Fathers Bouyer and Cagne, whose mistreatment by the police has caused a sensation here



JACQUES DULCOS

Andre Marty's speech was also notable for its blunt denial that there had been any "turn" in Party policy. He recalled that militant mass actions for peace had been widespread two years back, and hence the present accent on militancy and effective mass action represented a continuous tradition.

MANY FORMS

But in projecting this activity, Marty said: "It is for the workers themselves to determine what forms will most readily broaden the movement." In some places, it will be a petition; in others a street meeting; elsewhere a slow-down of production, perhaps in another place a strike, said Marty, repeating the phrase "a thousand forms" several times.

Guyot's opening speech was equally clear: "We are developing our action for peace under the slogan of the largest possible unity. Faced with a government of treason and fascism which behaves with complete illegality and violates the Constitution, we carry forward our struggle in full daylight, in legal and constitutional forms, by petitions and delegations, leaflets and newspapers, meetings and demonstrations, parades and strikes."

LeCoeur had earlier last week called for "throwing open the doors and windows, banishing all sectarianism" in the fight for peace, for economic demands and for liberty."

In his interview with L'Unita, the former miner and newest of the Communist secretaries flatly declares that the "workingclass, guided by its Communist Party, does not have after 'the events of May 28' any perspectives different than before these 'events.'"

The central thread is to save the peace, he said: "To save the peace is for the French Communists Party an imperative in the service of which everything else is subordinated.

"The workingclass all by itself cannot save the peace. On the other hand, nobody can defend the peace without or against the workingclass."

The preoccupation of the Communists, he repeats in addressing the newspaper of the Italian Communist Party "is the necessity of sealing in unity for peace, and for this very precise objective, a fraternity of struggle with the commitments that this implies for one and another."

LeCoeur concludes with a recollection of Thorez' words to the last national Congress of the Party, pledging loyalty by the Communists in their commitments to their allies, while asking only the full right to express their views when these differ from others; the main problem is not differences even on fundamental issues of the origin of the war danger, but union in action to save the peace, Thorez had said.

In the trade union field, Frachon smashingly dismissed the pretension of right-wing Socialist union leaders to build some kind of new center replacing the CGT. He repeated an earlier challenge that the resources and strength of all labor centers in France be investigated by a joint committee.

The CGT secretary defended the call for partial strikes on behalf of Duclos and democratic liberties as a proper union function

The CGT, Frachon repeated, is "not a Communist organization, because it is an organization of all the workers and not all workers are Communists; the CGT is not an anti-Communist organization, not only because many workers are Communists but because anti-Communism has been for a century the arm of the exploiters, the screen behind which innumerable crimes against working people have been committed."

Open Amnesty Drive

A NATIONWIDE DRIVE to open the jail doors and free all political prisoners and win amnesty for all political refugees was started at a national amnesty conference in New York last weekend.

Many trade unionists from eastern and western states were among the 199 delegates

The conference elected a continuations committee of 50 to organize the amnesty drive.

Preliminary plans of the amnesty drive, call for an amnesty fund of $25,000, and many delegations to the President and Congress, as well as postcards and telegtaph campaigns directed at the men who are persecuting the thought control victims.

Delegations will also visit the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, a Department of Justice official, to demand an end of the special persecutions heaped on political prosoners.

The conference was followed by a stirring amnesty rally that night, chaired by Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland. Dr. France described himself as an "old fashioned liberal" and a "New Deal Democrat," who believed that millions of Americans will join the campaign to free political leaders jailed for practicing free speech.

"I'm proud to be here with you and not skulking behind the lines in this battle for freedom," he told Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party, who introduced him.

Dr. France introduced William Jackson, Negro workers' leader and an international representative of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, who said: "I come to you with the pledge to help open the jail doors and free these workingclass political leaders."

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, wife of Gus Hall, imprisoned national secretary of the Communist Party, followed with a moving appeal to free her husband and the other people's leaders.

Now is a good time to start the campaign for freedom, she pointed out. The workingclass is fighting for its rights today. The steel workers—600,000 strong—whom her husband helped to organize, are striking for justice. The people will join in a movement to free the Communists today.

Mrs. Hall was one of seven wives of political prisoners and political refugees who stirred the crowds at the afternoon and evening meetings. The others were Mrs. Dennis, who opened the night meeting; Mrs. Winter, wife of Carl Winter, now in Lewisburg prison; Mrs. May Williamson, wife of John Williamson, labor secretary of the Party, in the same prison; Mrs. Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Party, and Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of Gil Green, and Mrs. Esther Jackson, wofe of Joseph Jackson, couthern Communist leader.

Pettis Perry emphasized the tremendous reinforcements that the Negro people—who are militantly fighting for their rights—would bring to a vigorous amensty campaign.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn told the night rally of the successful amnesty campaign to free Eugene V. Debs and more than 150 I.W.W. prisoners and many anti-war Socialists, in which she took an active part after the first world war.

Doxie Wilkerson, of the Jefferson School, said an amnesty campaign for former New York City Councilman Benjamin Davis was getting under way as part of a larger amnesty campaign.

The Worker

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LEWIS SETS AN EXAMPLE

WORKERS ALL OVER the country more and more realize that the steelworkers, now rounding out their third week of strike, are carrying the ball for all labor. The latest recognition of this fact has come in the offer of John L. Lewis to place $10,000,000 at the disposal of the steelworkers.

In making the offer to Philip Murray, Lewis noted that the attempt to hamstring the steelworkers through Taft-Hartley injunctions smacks of a "neo-fascist" setup.

If the ruthless steel tycoons, supported by their puppets in Washington, can get away with beating back the steelworkers, the way will be opened for employer attacks on every union in the country, most of which are far weaker than the Steel Union.

Lewis' proposal, the strike-support demonstration held last week in New York and similar actions in other parts of the country are inspiring steps.

But much more is needed. Every union, international office and local should get into this battle now. Demands should rise against the use of any Taft-Hartley injunction or other government steps against the workers.

But resolutions are not enough. Steelworkers families have to eat. Local unions—AFL, CIO or independent—and community groups, especially in steel areas, should offer material support to neighboring steel locals.

That fighting trade union slogan has never had more meaning than at this moment:

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL.

PEACE – THE ELECTION ISSUE

ONE THING IS SURE as the election race moves into the nominating convention stage and the last lap before November.

This is that if any man wants to be President of the United States in 1952 he had better appear as a man who wants peace, who seeks peace, who promises peace.

The pressure of the people against the most unpopular war in our history—the Korean war, their anger over the economic burdens of war preparations, and the presence of a real peace ticket—that of the Progressive Party—are forcing every Republican and Democratic candidate to pay lip service to peace.

That is why Eisenhower, who has been me-tooing Taft in his anti-labor, anti-people pronouncements, has now decided to join his so-called adversary in demagogic pretenses of backing peace. Taft himself confesses there is no difference between his foreign policy and that of Eisenhower.

Why does Eisenhower suddenly tell the American people that he favors a forty billion dollar cut in spending and taxes? He sure didn't talk that way when he demanded nearly eight billion for the so-called "Mutual Security" racket proposed by Truman. But Eisenhower and his manager (like Taft and his managers) have found out that nothing is more detested by the majority of the people than the crushing tax burden which the Truman-Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy has forced on the nation. So Eisenhower double-talked about tax reduction—and adds that there can be no cut on armaments until there is a more peaceful world situation. This from the man who is one of the chief architects of the pro-war policy.

Peace is an election issue—the big election issue, as the Progressive Party says, out of which all the others flow—despite the original efforts of the old party candidates to keep it out on the "gentlemen's agreement" that "foreign policy debate stops at our shores."

But while men, women and children are dying in Korea, while our boys who are now POWs are kept from coming home by the balking of a Korea truce, peace cannot be kept out of the elections.

While the Acheson-Dulles-Eisenhower clique (aped in a more subtle way by the Taft forces) tries to blitz through a shameful military alliance with the fascist forces in Germany and Japan which tried to destroy the U.S.A. the issue of peace cannot be kept out of the elections.

• • •

BY COMPELLING EVERY candidate, on all levels, to take a stand on armaments, taxes, the Korea truce, on negotiating with the Soviet Union on Germany instead of rearming the Nazis, the American people can make a significant change in the world situation.

The Peace Convention of the Progressive Party in Chicago the weekend of July 4, with huge delegations from every part of our country, can be a powerful demonstration of the people's desire for peace and can be a real instrument of pressure upon the Democratic and Republican candidates in the struggle for peace.

Demand City Act in Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

but death in every nook and corner of its rent-gouging apartments.

Since 1948 Brooklyn Superintendent for the Department of Housing and Building Benjamin Saltzman said he has had the building listed for violations. That year a fire ravaged the structure but fortunately none was killed. In 1950 Mrs. Bessie Honig, present landlord, was ordered to install a fire escape and other fire preventive and safety equipment. When the blaze struck Wednesday she had not yet complied with the order.

District Attorney Miles F. McDonald after a brief questioning released her Thursday. Housing Superintendent Saltzman is "investigating" why the inspectors never forced compliance with building regulations. Mayor Impellitteri called a conference of Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, Housing Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy, Fire Commissiner Jacob Grumet, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy, and Corporation Counsel Dennis M. Hurley at City Hall to get "reports" on the tragedy.

★

REPORTS, investigations, subpoenas—and whitewash! This is the normal course of Tammany-Republican reaction to tenement fires that kill Negro, Puerto Rican and white families, to landlords who flout the law, gouge the tenants and are briefly quieried while entire families are wiped out by their murderous neglect. The fires in Harlem, in Brownsville, in Coney Island, in Bedford, in Williamsburg on the lower East Side, in the South Bronx—fires caused more by profiteeing landlords and cynical machine politicians than by a match or an arsonist or spontaneous combustion — are grisly precedents to the kind of action that the city will take against Mrs. Honig and the Housing and Building officials.

★

THERE CAN BE no recompense that will bring back the lives of Mrs. Anna Rodriguez, 27 and her three children, Ferdinand, 9, Alassandra, 8, and Ralph 11.

Alibis and desperate "off the hook" City Hall conferences will not bring life back to Mrs. Lucy Sento, 27, and her son, John 9, and her 55-year-old mother.

Their fire-riddled unrecognizable bodies, found like charcoal embers in the smokey remains of what was once "home," call out for mass action to end forever the nightmarish threat of more fires, more violations, more neglect, more murders.

The people of Brooklyn demand to know:

Why was nothing done when an inspector on July 6, 1950—the last time the building was checked despite proven violations going back to 1948—casually reported that the structure was not under his "jurisdiction?"

HOW CAN the city officials explain their failure to find Mrs. Honig in two years when Saltzman NOW ADMITS that on March 15, June 26 and Sept. 20. —all in 1951—she paid $10 fines in Municipal Court for violations in her other building properties at 244 S. Ninth St., Brooklyn?

Has the Department checked her other building? Does she own other property under other names, like Mrs. Bessie Pogar or Rose Kardumsky?

Saltzman alibis his failure to inspect the 1101 Bedford Ave. prye to the fact that there are 270,000 buildings in Brooklyn and he does not have a large enough staff to check each violation.

The crime rests not only with Saltzman but with Mayor Impellitteri and former Mayor William O'Dwyer and Gov. Dewey—because they WERE TOLD that housing inspection staffs had to be increased or families would die.

★

WHY wasn't the original landlord, John Porter, jailed in 1948 when he failed to install fire-escapes and other fire-retardation work after violations had been reported?

Why was nothing done until 1950—when another check was made?

Why didn't Borough Building Superintendent Saltzman make out criminal charges against Porter when he learned in 1950 that Porter still hadn't compiled with demands to repair the building?

Why did it take Saltzman two WHOLE YEARS to find Mrs. Honig after letters to her in March, July and November, 1950, asking whether she had begun repairs and installations?

★

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, former City Councilman and Negro Communist leader framed under the Smith Act, repeatedly demanded that the city increase its budget appropriations for more housing inspectors. He made this demand following the tragic Amsterdam Ave. fires in Harlem five years ago. He made these demands at every single budget hearing of the Board of Estimate and the Council Finance Committee. He charged the Tammany Democrats at City Hall with conspiring with Gov. Dewey and the Republican-controlled legislature to slash appropriations for the health and welfare of the people in order to levy higher and expanded consumer taxes.

The New York Tenants Council leaders like William Stanley, Estelle Quinn, and Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Council, warned the city at many official hearings that lack of competent, adequate housing inspectors menaced the lives of thousands of fire-trap tenement families.

Now Saltzman talks about "lack of staff."

★

THE BROOKLYN Tenants, Welfare and Consumer Council, which spearheaded the struggle against fire hazards and landlord attacks in every borough housing crisis of recent years, has rallied the entire organization to an all-out and bitter-end fight against the latest challenge of the landlord-politician conspiracy.

Mrs. Libuger, in an angry statement, charges that the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave. is the horrible climax of housing discrimination against Puerto Ricans. "Over-crowded fire breeding ghettoes, exorbitant rents—and now murder," she said.

She recalled the eight fires in four weeks that swept Brooklyn during May, the two children dead in the Brownsville conflagration at Stone and Dumont Aves., the six persons seriously burned, the two women killed in the fire on Myrtle Ave. a few weeks ago, and warned.

"The horrible fact is that there are thousands and thousands of more firetraps waiting to devour whole families like the Bedford Ave. tragedy."

★

SHE DENOUNCED the "deaf ear" by the city administration to demands of the Brooklyn Tenant Council at budget hearings to increase the housing inspector staff and blasted the official alibis for the fire at 1101 Bedford Ave as "flimsy," "insulting to one's intelligence," and part of the "discriminatory pattern of whitewashing officials when Negroes and Puerto Ricans are victims of their barbarous supremacist policies."

The irony of the treaty is that Leroy Frederick, Negro veteran, who crawled along the burning ledge from his home at 1105 Bedford Ave. and saved the lives of a one-legged man, his wife and two children from the adjoining firebox, cannot get into a low-rent housing project though he has applied many times, Mrs. Libuser pointed out.

The Tenants Council demanded full restoration of the budget cut in the Housing and Building Department, an end to official laxity and neglect, full indemnity for loss of lives and property to the surviving families, relocaton to decent housing for all survivors, prosecution of the landlord to the fullest extent of the law, and a complete overhauling and probe of the Housing and Building Department.

"Our organization pledges full support to all tenants in their struggle to end discrimination in housing and for safe and decent homes," Mrs. Libuser said. "We urge all people's organizations to join our fight and back this program for decent housing, for safe housing, for democratic housing."

Passport Banned For Lattimore

WASHINGTON.—A New York customs official said Thursday night Far Eastern expert Owen Lattimore has been barred from obtaining future passports for foreign travel. Francis B. Laughlin, Assistant New York Customs Collector, said Lattimore's name is contained in the State Department's latest "proscription list" of persons who may no longer obtain passports.

He said the list was issued by the department's passport division about a month ago for the guidance of government agencies. A State Department spokesman claimed he had no knowledge of any such type of list.

In Baltimore, Lattimore said the reported ban was "news to me." He confirmed that his old passport has expired and said he has no plans to travel abroad or to seek a new passport.

"How the heck they can cancel a passport that I don't have is something I don't understand," he told a reporter.

NEW HATE GROUP

TAMPA, Fla. (FP).—A new hate outfit called White Democrats of the South has set up shop here.

FOUR OF TRENTON 6 FREED A YEAR AGO, TWO STILL HELD

TRENTON, N. J.

ONE YEAR AGO—June 14—12 men and women, haggard after 21 hours of arguing, turned in their verdict in the case known to the world as "The Trenton Six."

All that night, families of the men, and hundreds of their friends, waited through the dragging hours in the marbled corridors, wondering how these white jurors would deal with the lives of six Negroes, arrested without descriptions when a man was killed in town, framed without evidence and given a mass death sentence in their first trial.

Would it be different, this time—now that the fight for their freedom, sparked by the Civil Rights Congress, had flared across the world? Millions of people waited that night, not only here but in England, in France, in India.

An unbearable silence smothered the packed courtroom as the jurors filed back, and their verdict was read.

FOUR MEN—FREED. Four man who had sat with their heads shaved and their trousers slit, inside the Death House—now their innocence was announced to the world.

But two men—jailed for life. A peculiar verdict.

Here these jurors had ignored the inflamed words of prosecutor Mario Volpe, ignored his grandstand tricks, his flimsy logic, his forced "confessions"—to clear four men. And among the four were the two accused of wielding the murder weapon.

But they held two—though neither Ralph Cooper nor Collis English has been accused of a crime. They had been charged merely with **being there** while others committed a crime. And the others are free.

★

A STRANGE VERDICT—because while it jailed two of the Trenton Six, it smashed Volpe's frameup under which they are held.

Now, a year later—how are these men faring?

Collis English is near death, after six heart attacks within the year in N. J. State Prison. Ralph Cooper if there too—barred from visitors. Only relatives are allowed to see prisoners, for an hour a month. But Cooper has no relatives.

Mario Volpe, however, is thriving. Since Jersey prosecutors are allowed to continue private law practice while in office, Volpe can often be found in court defending clients against charges that the state brings (as when he defended Casa Lido, when the Trenton tavern was charged with breaking the state's law against discrimination).

EARLY THIS MONTH he got a new post—bank director. Trenton's Broad St. National Bank elected the ambitious young prosecutor to a vacancy on its board of directors.

And a few days later, the county granted Volpe the "cost of living" raise he asked for—$2,500 a year, which brings his pay to $10,000.

For a year, now, Volpe's case against six Negroes has been fully exposed as a frameup. Yet today, the state machinery, which should jail this man, rewards him instead, for carrying out their own policy of genocide.

Gov. Driscoll, that great "champion of civil rights," re-appointed Volpe without a qualm. And just the other day State Supreme Court Justice A. Dayton Oliphant—one of seven judges who will decide the appeal next fall—said that Volpe "has the respect and admiration of everyone."

Corliss Lamont On WJZ Sunday

"What Are the Economic Effects of American Foreign Policy?" will be the subject of a round table discussion on the radio program, "Spotlight New York," over WJZ Sunday from midnight to 3 a.m.

Dr. Corliss Lamont, lecturer in philosophy at Columbia University and American Labor Party designee for U. S. Senator from New York; A. Wilfred May, editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronical, who recently returned from the Moscow economic conference; Prof. Malcolm Smith, of Columbia University, and Aaron Levenstein, lawyer and economist with the Research Institute of America will participate.

The moderate will be former Rep. George Hamilton Combs.

3 Million Strike on Tokio Anti-Labor Bill

TOKYO (ALN).—Some three million Japanese workers went on strike or held mass demonstrations against the socalled anti-subversive activities bill and pending anti-union amendments to the labor laws.

This was the first step in the third general strike staged by Japanese unions.

Sympathy actions in support of the strike were taken by 1,500,000 civilian service employes and workers in state-owned railways and factories.

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what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Great Expectations" with John Mills, powerful Academy Award winner. From C. Dickens novel. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 non-members. Air cooled.

BEAT THE HEAT PARTY. Join us city sufferers, make merry despite it all. Dancing, entertainment, fun. Saturday, June 21, 9 p.m. at 257 7th Ave. (between 24th-25th Sts.). Sponsored by American Vets for Peace.

REAL COOL AFFAIR. Puppet show, free beer, dancing. Donation $1. Benefit Graphic Workshop School, ASP. 309 W. 69th St. Sat., June 21, from 10 p.m.

CHILDREN'S CARAVAN—Latin American Children in Spanish and Latin American Dances, Songs . . . and lots more. Don't miss this exciting and important cultural event. Dancing—Refreshments. ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) Sat., June 21, 8 p.m. Contribution 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Great Expectations" with John Mills, powerful Academy Award winner. From C. Dickens novel. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1 for members, $1.25 for non-members. Air cooled.

Coming

PROTEST the holding of Martin Young and Peter Harisiades on Ellis Island. Hear the Reverend William Howard Melish Wed. Eve., June 25, 8:30 p.m. Savoy Gardens, 408 Ditmas Ave., B'klyn. Entertainment. Auspices: Neighborhood Defense Committee for Peter Harisiades and

Steel

(Continued from Page 3.)

timated to be at the unprecedented 120-day level, is used by the coal operators as a weapon against the coal miners who, too, are preparing to put forward their demands.

*

THE LONG-PREDICTED mass layoffs in auto production, because the purchase of cars is lagging far behind output, are also being blamed on the steel strike. The Ford Motor Co. is among those that is planning a heavy layoffs immediately.

But while the so-called war "emergency" has been proven as a built up phoney scare, there is already a real emergency in some homes of steel workers, and if the strike continues for several more weeks it will spread to homes of many tens of thousands of strikers.

While more than a third of the steel workers in the $1.21 to $1.51 an hour classification, and a great percentage among those Negroes who may suffer additional discrimination at the hands of landlords and grocers, there is no doubt that the pressure of hunger is already being felt in places.

*

THERE HAS BEEN no word yet from the steel union's general office in Pittsburgh on relief to hard-pressed locals and members. In earlier strikes the top officers didn't move until about the sixth week of the strike. The steel locals usually move on their own and appeal directly for the solidarity of their neighboring unions and communities. Some locals are already reported moving for such support as all signs indicate that the strike may continue for weeks longer.

So far there has been no visible action by sister CIO affiliates to aid the steel workers, although pledges were given. Especially noteworthy is the vacation spirit that seems to run in the powerful bloc of New York State CIO unions. There has been no public manifestation nor even a newspaper ad by those unions to combat the vicious propaganda of the steel and other employers against the strikers.

NEW YORK's unaffiliated progressive-led unions, on the other hand, united mainly in the New York United Labor Action Committee, have begun a campaign to arouse the labor movement as a whole and public generally to the issues at stake in the steel strike as well as in many other of long and hard-fought current strikes.

The committee issued an appeal distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies calling for support of the steel workers. A number of open-air rallies were called, including one at Union Square Thursday. An appeal was sent to all AFL, CIO and unaffiliated unions for joint action in the present struggle both on wages and against the new anti-labor laws advanced in Congress for possible passage this session or next January.

The committee, with headquarters at 210 W. 50th St., has received no response from either heads of the AFL or the CIO in New York. These leaders are more concerned with maintaining a "purity" from association with progressive-led unions than with developing a solidarity movement for the steel workers. But they are not doing anything on their own either. This is causing a great deal of restlessness among workers of the right-led unions.

Kefauver OK To Reuther

DETROIT, June 20.—Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, today said after a "most enjoyable breakfast" with Senator Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) that either Kefauver, W. Averall Harriman or Gov. Adlai Stevenson would be acceptable to the CIO as candidate for president.

Kefauver was here to line up second-choice convention votes among Michigan's delegates who are so far committed to "favorite son" Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

(Last week, in a speech before the convention of the United Furniture Workers in Grand Rapids, Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO expressed preference for Justice William Douglas).

RR Net Profits Increase 22%

Class I rail companies in the first four months of this year had estimated net profits (after taxes, interest, rentals and all charges) of $186 million, nearly 22 percent above the like period of last year.

"Railroad statements for the first four months of this year," says the New York Times, (June 5) in its financial comment, "show that the carriers were doing pretty well before the recent rise in freight rates, which went into effect May 2."

These recent rate increases are expected to add about $678 million to the railroad's annual revenues—and to the nation's freight bill.

PAY BOOST

The three top executives of U.S. Steel Corp, cosily share a pay increase of $150,000 to help them keep up with the rising cost of yachts and caviar.

$6,447,730,750 Bill for Arms Abroad Signed

WASHINGTON.—President Truman Friday signed a $6,447,730,750 bill which includes $4,598,424,500 for planes, tanks, guns and other direct arms aid to nations abroad $1,805,288,500 in economic forms of war preparations and $44,017,750 for other purposes.

The lion's share of the program —$4,698,047,000 — was earmarked for western Europe.

The bill also earmarks $25,000,000 for Franco Spain and carries over another $100,000,000 for Franco which was authorized for this year.

Rap Conditions at Nigeria Zinc Mine

ABAKALIKI, Nigeria (ALN).—Working conditions of African workers at the Nigerian Lead Zinc Co. at Nyeba, 12 miles from here, have been the subject of bitter complaints by the miners, the West African Pilot reported.

"Apart from the pittance doled out to the workers as wages," the newspaper said, "there does not seem to be anything like a negotiating machinery or a meeting ground whereby the workers and their employers could air their grievances."

Hungarian Picnic Sunday

Betty Saunders, Les Pine, Leon Bibb and a Hungarian-American Gypsy orchestra will entertain at a Hungarian Folk Festival and Picnic at Castle Hill Gardens on Long Island Sound this Sunday.

IRT Pelham Bay Line to Castle Hill Ave., and a bus, bring picnickers to the spot.

British Rail Unionist Asks War Drive End

LONDON (ALN).—A strong plea to the British labor movement to act swiftly to stop the drive to war has come from General Sec. J. Figgins of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Figgins said the situation has become dangerous in Germany, particularly since the signing of the treaties between the Adenauer government of West Germany and the western powers.

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U.S. Planes Over Soviet Border

(Continued from Page 2)

ation, declared the Privateer was unarmed, asserted that it was on a Wiesbaden-Copenhagen training flight. The United States Air Force extended the search for the missing Privateer, in the process seizing the Kastrup airdrome in Denmark and violating the frontiers of Sweden and Denmark. On April 19, the State Department sent a sizzling note to the Soviet Union, demanded indemnity, an apology from the Soviet government, and punishment of the Soviet fliers involved.

★

THE ANTI-SOVIET firebrands in Congress and in the big money press demanded breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Another State Department note on May 6 fully exploited the incident for the Administration's political aims. It accused the Soviet Union of harming the peace, ignoring facts and international obligations. It again denied violations of Soviet territory. But throughout all the heat engendered by Washington, the Soviet statesmen remained calm. Lt. Gen. Vassily Stalin of the Soviet Air Force lauded the four decorated Soviet airmen who had shot down the Privateer, declared that the Soviet air force had now locked the air frontiers of the U.S.S.R.

Now, two years after the event, the Herald Tribune—with no denial by Washington—admits that the Privateer was engaged in reconnaissance! The entire pose of Washington in 1950 and all its denials and equivocations are thereby exposed as a mass of lies.

★

OTHER airplane incidents involving U. S. Air Force planes and Soviet fighters have also been used by Washington to incite anti-Soviet hatred, and to assist the Administration's program of gigantic expenditures for a strategic air force and atomic bombs. One was the November, 1951 incident in Hungary, when Soviet fighters forced a C-47 to land in Hungary. Another was the incident in the same month when Soviet fighters shot a U. S. Navy P-2-V near Cape Ostrovnaya in Siberia.

On both occasions, the Soviet Union charged violation of its air frontier. The charges were vehemently denied by Washington. In the Cape Ostrovnaya incident, the Soviets declared the Navy plane had opened fire on the Soviet fighters when they ordered it to land at a Soviet airport. This, also, Washington denied.

Now it is admitted in Washington that the Soviet "radar screen" has been repeatedly tested, "by accident and by design."

★

CERTAIN OTHER incidents have gone unnoticed, with Washington maintaining a grim silence in the face of numerous charges of U. S. plane violations. For instance, the Czechoslovak government charged in June, 1951 that U. S. planes had violated Czech frontiers 116 times since January of that year. And the government of the Chinese People's Democratic Republic charged that from January 1 to February 9, U. S. planes in 51 separate groups had made 248 flights over Chinese territory, and from February 27 to March 5, approximately 448 U. S. planes had made 68 raids over Manchuria.

In view of these charges and the admitted activity of U. S. planes in testing air defenses around the Soviet periphery, the Swedish plane incident of last Monday takes on the appearance of a contrived provocation. Stockholm on Tuesday, in an official apology to Moscow, admitted that another Swedish plane last Friday—three days before the flying-boat was fired on—had violated Soviet frontiers.

★

THE MOTIVE for such a provocation is well known. The Swedish right-wing Social Democratic government has dragged Sweden into the so-called "Northern Council" against the Swedish people's desire to remain neutral. To stifle opposition to this move, which converts Sweden into a big radar zone for Washington's air bases in Norway and which effectively terminates the neutrality of this land of "the middle way," the right wing Social Democrats are using a "spy" frameup trial against the Swedish Communist Party. The plane incident, which occurred on the eve of this trial, is seen therefore as another calculated maneuver to sow fear and resentment against the Soviet Union among the Swedish masses and facilitate the Stockholm politicians' sell-out to Wall Street.

Special Session Needed to Erase Tax Burden Here

By MICHAEL SINGER

NEW YORK CITY politicians are not taking the vote for granted any longer. No more do the clubhouse bosses and district leaders talk of the "machine" vote or of push-button support as they used to.

There are at least four indications that the Tammany-Republican officeholders are fearful of continued independent ballot activity next November. The latest was the unanimous resolution of the City Council to demand that Gov. Dewey summon a special summer session of the State Legislature to enact a new and equitable fiscal policy which would increase state aid and eliminate the burdensome Impellitteri-Dewey taxes.

★

WHEN THE PROPOSAL was first made by the American Labor Party last April Councilmen rejected it as "impractical." But the sweeping opposition to the sales tax, cigarette, auto and other levies so frightened the politicos that on May 6 they adopted a resolution for a special state legislature to deal only with tax and fiscal programs.

With the election temper of the people becoming more strident every day the Council last week pressed for such action and asked that it be represented in forthcoming state-city top policy meetings. The demagogy behind this maneuver is the support these same legislators gave to the Impellitteri budget which fastened over $23,000,000 in hardship levies on the public.

★

THE SECOND INDICATION of the political nightmare in bipartisan camps is the length to which leaders are giving lip-service to demands for Negro representation on all levels of government. Both Tammany, Republican, and county Democratic spokesmen are privately expressing alarm at the sweep and strength of this unity movement which is embracing thousands of rank and file voters of all parties.

In Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and in Queens and the Bronx some Democratic and Republican leaders are maneuvering to sidetrack or "capture" this Negro representation struggle by offering to support Negro candidates and then deliberately putting up lily-white slates in Negro districts. This is what is happening with the Republican ticket in Harlem's 21 S. D. after Daniel J. Reisner, County Committee secretary, promised "complete sympathy" to proposals from the Initiating Commitee to Elect a Negro to the State Senate.

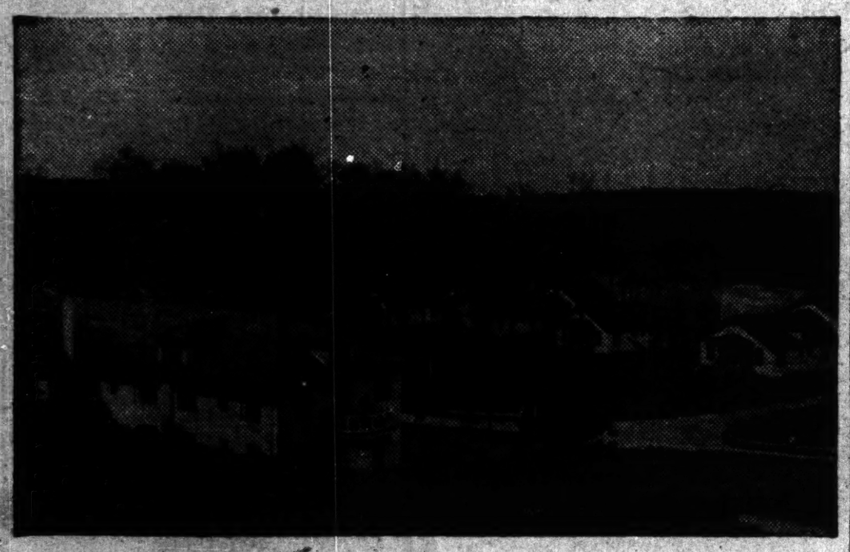
★

HOWEVER, pressure from Negro and white voters has grown to a point where no old-guard political leader dares to reject offhand demands for selection of Negro candidates. Many two-party spokesmen, particularly in lower echelons, have already indicated they are ready to give a measure of active support to this struggle.

The other indications reflecting changing moods among the voters that is forcing old-guard parties to go slow in official speechmaking and debates in the City Council, Board of Estimate, Assembly and State Senate, are the demands for peace, collaboration with the Soviet Union and disgust at the witch-hunt emasculation of civil liberties.

★

THE LEGISLATURE last winter was unique in that all slashing anti-civil rights proposals were killed and not a single red-baiting speech except the rampage by Sen. John Hughes during the Hughes-Brees debate, was made on either floor of the house. Similarly, in the City Council and on the Board of Estimate, officials have refrained from the blatant hysterical atomic-war shrieks and anti-Communist spiels that once echoed through City Hall daily are seldom heard.



VACATION SPOT for all workers is the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y. Reservations can be made at 250 W. 26th St. The photo shows the main house and some of the cottages set in woodlands and surrounded by lakes.

The people of Brooklyn, turned away from the Academy of Music at the last minute, jammed the Biltmore on Church Ave. last week to overflowing to hear the story a few have wanted to silence forever.

Two major events, continuing the search into the truth in the ROSENBERG CASE!

TUESDAY, JUNE 24th — 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN TOWERS, B'way at 76th St.

New York City

THURSDAY, JUNE 26th — 8 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL PALACE, 90 Clinton St.

New York City

Admission 60¢ — incl. tax

SPEAKERS:

- RABBI MEYER SHARFF of Brooklyn, Ansha Pokatilof, poet and novelist
- JEAN TAYLOR, civil rights leader of the Negro people
- MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife of Morton Sobell
- PROF. EPHRAIM CROSS, leading opponent of anti-Semitism
- DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary, Rosenberg Committee
- JOSEPH BRAININ, chairman, Rosenberg Committee

FEATURING

The Court Room events that brought about the convictions and extraordinary sentences: Death for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and 30 years imprisonment for Morton Sobell.

How the presence of a box of jello on a pantry shelf was made to sound incriminating.

How a man who failed the 8 technical courses he attempted after high school testified that he pieced the A-Bomb secret together out of snatches of overheard conversation, and then put it down on 12 pages.

How that testimony sent his sister and brother-in-law to the Death House, while his own wife went free and he got 15 years, parole in five.

The ordeal of Ethel Rosenberg in Sing Sing's Death House, and her unbreaking assertion:

"We Are Innocent"

HERE IS YOUR ISSUE!

Should the convictions and unprecedented sentences stand, and these three proven—too late—the victims of A-Bomb hysteria, what safety for any of us?

Sponsored by: The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman DAVID ALMAN, Exec. Sec'y.
246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. MU 4-7140

To Honor Three B'klyn Mothers

The Brooklyn Chapter of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice will honor three Brooklyn mothers Sunday, June 22, at Newman Memorial Methodist Church, Macon and Throop Ave., Brooklyn at 4 p.m.

Mrs. Almeida Holmes, who for three years has waged a relentless struggle to maintain her home in a "lily-white" neighborhood in Brooklyn; Mrs. Albertha Fields, widow of Henry Fields—slain two years ago by a Brooklyn cop; Mrs. Esther Jackson, Smith Act victim, who for almost a year has been followd everywhere she goes by the FBI.

Mrs. Louise Patterson, national organizational secretary, will speak on the organizaion's plans and program.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Peace Chorus and the Youth Chorus will entertain with songs.

A MESSAGE TO ALL NEW YORKERS!

Will you be in town on Sunday, June 22nd? If so, you can have the time of your life by attending the colorful

HUNGARIAN FOLKFESTIVAL AND PICNIC

on the Glorious cool CASTLE HILL GARDENS, right on the banks of the Long Island sound. (Temperature always 15 percent lower than in the city) THE PICNIC WILL TAKE PLACE ALL DAY. There will be a thrilling program featuring:

Leon Bibb — Les Pine — Betty Sanders

and dancing to the tune of a fine Hungarian-American Gypsy orchestra

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Treat yourself to the culinary wonders of world famous Hungarian Barbecue (lacipecsenye), Goulash cooked on open hearth, Golden brown pure beef Hungarian Hamburger (fasirt), served with renowned genuine Hungarian wines, Tokay or Badacsony or freshly tapped beer. For dessert you may treat yourself to world famous Hungarian strudles filled with succulent cherries, nuts, apple, or mohn or cheese, or an endless variety of home baked delicacies baked direct for this occasison by members of the Bronx Hungarian Womens Club. All of these at remarkably low prices!

★

DIRECTIONS: To Castle Hill Ave., Bronx — Take IRT Pelham Bay Line to Castle Hill Ave. There transfer to bus to the end of the line, EAST on the SOUND. (It is only a five minute bus ride.)

